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Closure on territories lifted

ALON PINKAS

THE closure imposed on the territories on Rosh Hashana Eve was to be lifted at 4 a.m. this morning, and Palestinian laborers are now allowed to enter Israel under certain limitations, the IDF announced yesterday.

Only married men over 35 will be permitted to enter from the Gaza Strip, as will men 30 and older from the West Bank. The entry of vehicles carrying territories license plates will be prohibited, and employers will be required to pick up their workers at designated crossing points.

The closure, which was extended six times since its imposition, was one of the longest in recent years. Throughout its duration, no incidents were registered, prompting officers in Central Command to stress that virtual separation is effective.

"It's a fact of life, and a simple one. When there is a closure, there are no attacks. The friction between Israelis and Palestinians is at a minimum, and the ability of terrorists to plan and carry out their attacks is significantly diminished," said one source.

When the closure was initially imposed and every time it was extended, the security authorities had said they had obtained information a suicide attack was planned to mark Hamas's opposition to the signing of the Oslo 2 agreement. But in its statement on the lifting of the closure, the IDF made no mention of such an attack, nor of its potential perpetrators.

Juda redeployment to begin next week, Page 12

September CPI up 1%

THE consumer price index rose 1 percent in September, in line with expectations, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported Sunday.

It was the second month in a row that the index has risen 1% or more, and the economy is now on target for inflation of around 8% for the year.

Salaried employees will likely receive a modest cost-of-living increment in their February pay checks.

Full report, Page 8

Six killed in Lebanon buried today

Shahak: I suspect this war will drag on

DAVID RUDGE

TENSION remained high in southern Lebanon yesterday, as fighting continued after Sunday's roadside bomb blast in the security zone in which six Golan Brigade soldiers were killed and another wounded.

All six are to be buried today: Capt. Yossi Ohana, 24, from Ashdod, in the military section of the Ashdod Cemetery; St-Sgt. Guy Hadad, 21, from Moshav Yishi, in the military section of the Beit Shemesh Cemetery; St-Sgt. Eyal Dror, 21, from Moshav Meona, in the military section of the Nahariya Cemetery; St-Sgt. Eyal Sameah, 21, from Ramat Gan, in the military section of the Kiryat Shmuel Cemetery; Sgt. Yair Barak, 20, from Petah Tikva, in the military section of Segula Cemetery in Petah Tikva; and Sgt. Yotam Inbar, 20, from Neveh Ephraim, in the military section of the Kiryat Shmuel Cemetery.

Heavy shelling by IDF gunners of Hizbullah targets north of the zone was reported yesterday, after two SLA soldiers were lightly wounded in a long-range attack on a post in the Rehav region - not far from where the Golan soldiers were killed.

Another SLA position in the Almane region, in the central sector of the zone, also came under mortar fire yesterday, prompting heavy return fire by IDF and SLA gunners. There were no reports of any casualties in that incident, for which the Amal Shi'ite organization claimed responsibility.

Reports from Lebanon said IAF helicopter gunships were in action on Sunday and yesterday and warplanes flew low over several southern Lebanese villages

Cabinet to hold special session

ALON PINKAS and Itim

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin has called a special cabinet meeting this morning to brief ministers on the latest round of fighting in southern Lebanon and on the attacks Thursday and Sunday in which nine soldiers were killed.

Rabin held several meetings on operations in Lebanon with the IDF top brass on Sunday and over the holiday.

Immediately after Sunday's attack, Rabin was briefed by Chief of General Staff Lt-Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak and OC Northern Command Maj-Gen. Amiran Levine.

Environment Minister Yossi Sarid said yesterday a limited action in Lebanon is called for as a response to the attacks.

"We know that it's no problem to decide on a major action. But a major action does not guarantee a major success," said Sarid, who was one of those totally opposed to the 1982 war in Lebanon. "We have learned how to go into Lebanon, but not how to get out."

"An action that doesn't improve the situation isn't worthwhile. We must also consider the northern border settlements. We are totally committed to their defense, and it is forbidden to expose them to dangers a civilian population cannot bear."

Likud leader Binyamin Netanyahu called on the government to give the IDF a free hand to attack Hizbullah bases in southern Lebanon, and said the opposition would support a government decision to attack terrorist bases.

and towns.

The six soldiers killed Sunday were from the same battalion as three others killed in a Hizbullah ambush in the same region of the zone last Thursday night.

At about 5:30 a.m., the six were riding in the first of two armored personnel carriers with

others - one of them, Hadad, critically and the other moderately.

They were evacuated by helicopter to Haifa's Rambam Hospital, where doctors and nurses fought unsuccessfully for nearly three hours to save Hadad's life.

An investigation of the inci-

US urges Syria to restrain Hizbullah, Page 2

the unit's commanding officer, Capt. Ohana, when it pulled off the asphalt road onto a dirt track, detonating a device containing an estimated 30 to 50 kilograms of explosives.

The blast ripped through the APC, instantly killing five of the soldiers inside and wounding two

dent by Northern Command will probably seek to determine whether the troops had received special orders to set out on their duties before, apparently, the road had been swept and pronounced clear.

In addition, the type of APCs (Continued on Page 2)



Sgt. Yotam Inbar



Sgt. Yair Barak



St-Sgt. Guy Hadad



Capt. Yossi Ohana



St-Sgt. Eyal Sameah



St-Sgt. Eyal Dror

Bad luck in a guerrilla war

COMMENT

ALON PINKAS

successes were a combination of circumstances," he said.

"This is a war," Chief of General Staff Lt-Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak said.

It is indeed a war, but not the type of war the IDF is experienced in fighting. The various changes in force deployment there are merely tactical - more incursions and less static observation posts; frequent changes in military traffic routines; more small-scale operations and fewer artillery barrages.

These measures have proved successful, but Hizbullah's ability to quickly adjust to Israel's

change of tactics has proven even more impressive.

The war in Lebanon is a guerrilla war with all its distinct characteristics. In such a war, especially if protracted, the smaller and more flexible force, which enjoys the support of the population, can inflict heavy losses on the larger force - and almost inevitably wins.

It is true that the IDF has exacted a heavy price from Hizbullah over the last few months. But in military terms, the erosion ratio - the number of casualties each side sustains and is willing to continue sustaining - favors Hizbullah, even if it suffers a higher number of casualties.

Israel has both military and po-

(Continued on Page 4)

Hundreds of thousands of blacks mass in Washington

News agencies

WASHINGTON - Hundreds of thousands of black men massed near the US Capitol yesterday to the sound of African drums, flutes, and gospel singing, summoned by Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan to a "Million Man March" of racial unity and uplift.

President Bill Clinton, far away in Texas, led a wary US establishment in lauding the inspirational goals of the rally, while rejecting "one man's message of malice and division" - an unmistakable reference to Farrakhan, a fiery orator accused by critics of race-baiting and antisemitism.

But those who poured into Washington by bus, car, and train

shrugged off such warnings as they massed shoulder-to-shoulder in a festive mood on Washington's vast, central Mall, cheering and applauding as early speakers urged them to "March on, black men!" and shouted, "God bless the black man!"

Sounding before the multitude, Farrakhan countered claims that he is a bigot, saying the idea behind yesterday's event was one of hope.

"Today, whether you like it or not, God brought the idea through me," said Farrakhan, flanked by uniformed followers. "He didn't bring it through me because my heart was dark with hatred and antisemitism or hatred of white people. If my heart was that dark, how is the message so bright?"

Farrakhan, 62, conceived the rally as a "day of atonement" in which black men - women were not invited - would repudiate the crime, drug addiction, and family abuse that have crippled American black communities, and dedicate themselves to a self-started economic and spiritual resurgence.

With the "Million Man March" slogan, he had set out to achieve the biggest public demonstration in Washington history, and in particular one that would surpass the legendary black civil rights rally led by the late Martin Luther King Jr. in 1963.

While US Park Police said they would offer no official crowd estimate until late in the afternoon, it was apparent that the count would run at least into the several hundred thousands.

Before the crowd, Washington Mayor Marion Barry, who was once jailed for using drugs, thanked God for his recovery.

"The vision for the Million Man March came directly from God himself," Barry told the rally. "It was God-inspired ... Whether we call God Jesus Christ, Yahweh, Jehovah, Allah, or just God, he's God."

Yet an undercurrent of anger was evident.

"The powers here have not wished us well," the Rev. Robert Smith called out in a morning sermon. "They took our wives, took our children, enslaved us to

the point we adopted a slave mentality. In spite of what they've done to us over the years, we are here today."

Barry and his wife, Cora Masters Barry, and poet Maya Angelou were to speak, along with Jesse Jackson, the Rev. Al Sharpton of New York, and Rep. Donald Payne, chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Clinton chose this day to deliver a philosophical call for racial harmony in a speech at the University of Texas in Austin, saying there must be only "one America" - an implicit rejection of Farrakhan's calls for black independence.

(Continued on Page 4)



Shaare Zedek Medical Center, Jerusalem

Warmest congratulations to the honorable

MK Ehud Olmert

Mayor of the City of Jerusalem

We stand with you united in one Jerusalem.

Jack Harounian

International Chairman, Iranian Friends of Shaare Zedek
Governor, International Board of Governors

All agree that First International Bank leads

Recent reports penned on the financial prowess of the First International Bank

First International Bank provident and mutual funds top Globes 1994 rating. Ahead of all other banks, in periods of boom and bust, at both high and low risk. Globes, January 1995

"Hazard" mutual fund survey: "Only one bank managed to outshine the other banks - the First International Bank. A review of the equity-oriented funds shows that their yield was far higher than those of other banks. Indeed, over the past five years, the First International Bank's largest share-oriented mutual fund Mor has provided the highest yield within the mutual fund sector - 21.1% or 20% in annual real terms." Hazart, 2.7.95

A report by Baring Securities of London on the Israeli capital market states: "The First International Bank is innovative and aggressive, strong loan and deposit growth should continue...one of the most profitable banks...with a balanced credit portfolio...FIBI is in the best position to weather the forthcoming structural changes in the banking sector." May 1995

Teachers choose First International Bank The advanced study fund managements of the Israel Teachers Federation and the Post-Elementary School Teachers Association have transferred the management of their funds to the First International Bank Group. The transfer involves a total of NIS 2.1 billion from 110,000 members accounts. July 95

A report on the Israeli banking system by Furman and Seligman of New York states: "First International Bank is a stand-out versus other international banking comparisons, with operating margins of 38%, net margins of 1-18%, a dividend yield of 4.5%, plus excellent management and a conservative balance sheet and lending policy." January 1995

Bank of Israel staff choose the First International Bank Bank of Israel employees have chosen the First International Bank Group to manage their Menifa provident fund deposits. April 1995

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US urges Syria to restrain Hizbullah

News agencies

WASHINGTON — The United States urged Syria yesterday to use its influence to end the violence in Lebanon after Hizbullah gunmen killed six IDF soldiers in an ambush on Sunday.

"We would urge Syria to use its influence to control the violence, to end the violence and stabilize the situation in order to increase or enhance the prospects for peace in Lebanon," State Department spokesman Nicholas Burns said.

"Syria, we believe, does not control Hizbullah, but Syria clearly has the capability to influence the behavior of Hizbullah," he said.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher phoned Foreign Minister Shimon Peres Sunday about the attack. Him reported that Christopher asked Peres to temper Israel's response to the attack, while Peres requested that the US put pressure on Syria to actively curb Hizbullah activities.

In Damascus, the government newspaper said yesterday that Israel is to blame for the killing of its soldiers in south Lebanon.

"Israel's aggressive policy is fully responsible for the killing of its soldiers, so long as its army is still occupying others' lands and launching daily aggressions



Soldiers rush a comrade wounded in Lebanon on Sunday to treatment.

(Avihu Shapira/Israel Sun)

against south Lebanon," said the government's *Al-Ba'ath* newspaper.

Alon Pinkas adds:

At a briefing on Sunday, Chief of General Staff Lt. Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak said: "I do not see a connection between

these incidents and a stalemate in negotiations with Syria. The Hizbullah-Iran-Syria link existed before the stalemate and exists to-

day. What I can tell you is that the Syrians are not preventing Hizbullah from operating against us as they could have."

Arafat would free Hamas prisoners in exchange for promise that attacks on Israel will cease

PALESTINIAN Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat held a secret meeting in Malta on Saturday with senior Muslim Brotherhood representatives from Sudan and offered them a deal to halt attacks on Israel, sources in Gaza said.

Arafat asked the Brotherhood to order Hamas to halt attacks from autonomous areas for nine months, so as not to disrupt the IDF redeployment in the West Bank, the sources said.

In exchange, Arafat promised to release all Hamas prisoners.

There was no information on the outcome of Arafat's offer. According to the sources, Hamas

representatives from Jordan who were invited to the meeting did not show up for the meeting.

Arafat yesterday released a senior Hamas leader, Sheikh Ahmed Bahar, as part of intensifying cease-fire negotiations with his political rivals.

Bahar had been arrested in June, along with other senior Hamas officials, after a series of suicide bombings by the group in Israel.

Bahar's release came after Arafat met with Sheikh Abdullah Darwish, leader of the Islamic Movement in Israel, who has served as mediator between the two sides.

PINHAS INBARI and news agencies

"Now Hamas and the [Palestinian] National Authority are in agreement on the ground. The agreement on the ground is ready and only the signing on paper remains," Darwish told reporters while Bahar nodded in approval.

Arafat adviser Ahmed Tibi said there was progress in the negotiations between officials from Arafat's government and Hamas on the terms of the group's political participation.

"The discussion today has brought positive and tangible results," Tibi said. "There is still

some work to be done."

Darwish said that Arafat has promised to release additional Hamas activists in the future.

A PLO official said an understanding has already been reached and he expects a deal to be signed within two to three weeks.

Bahar said the signing of an agreement could come even before Israel begins a troop redeployment from West Bank towns due to start on October 22.

"This [agreement] is not related to the redeployment but it will happen, God willing, and I hope it will be before the redeployment," Bahar said.

The PA last week released Hamas's main spokesman in Gaza, Mahmoud Zahar. At least two other senior Hamas men remain in Palestinian prisons.

Darwish and Tibi called on Israel to help Palestinian reconciliation succeed by freeing Hamas founder Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, jailed in 1989 for life for ordering the abduction and killing of two Israeli soldiers in 1988.

"The Israeli government is required to contribute to the stability in the area."

"And stability will not become complete so long as this holy-struggling sheikh remains in Israeli jails," Tibi said.

Jenin area Fatah offices remain open

News agencies

JENIN area Fatah leaders on Sunday opened five offices in villages near Jenin that were raided by the IDF the previous day on suspicion they were suspected of being branches of Col. Jibril Rajoub's Preventive Security Service.

"The office is open. We'll go on opening these offices in preparation to receive our National Authority, and we will not respond to the [Israeli] military," Mohammed Kabaha, an official at the office in Yabad, told Reuters.

"These offices all will remain

open," said Kadoura Mousa, PLO leader Yasser Arafat's representative in the north of the West Bank.

Fatah leaders from the Jenin area were summoned to the military governor's office on Sunday and were told that the Palestinian Authority has no right to open offices in areas which are not under its control.

However, Mousa said the offices belong to Fatah and the PSS does not have offices in the Jenin

area.

Military sources said that during Saturday's raid no communications or security equipment was found.

Meanwhile, Jenin-based PSS agents said yesterday they had saved a female IDF soldier from an angry crowd after she accidentally drove into the city and hit a car driven by an Israeli Arab. However, police said the soldier and the other driver came to a checkpoint together and reported the incident and the soldier was not in danger.

GSS nabs kidnap suspect

ALON PINKAS

GENERAL Security Service agents and soldiers on Sunday arrested Walid Khaled Mashkara, suspected of trying to kidnap IDF soldier Ofer Vaknin near Yokne'am last month.

The army confirmed the arrest last night.

Mashkara, 22, of Jenin refugee camp, was the driver and accomplice of another Jenin resident who attacked Vaknin on September 21 and tried to wrest his rifle away from him, but was captured by the soldier, who was later cited

by Chief of General Staff Lt. Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak.

Vaknin was hitchhiking at the Tishbi junction, about a kilometer north of Yokne'am, when car stopped and a man armed with a knife emerged from the passenger's side.

After the struggle, the car, driven by Mashkara, sped away and, near Ramat Yishai, crashed into a wall.

Mashkara escaped, but identification documents were found in the car's glove compartment.

SIX KILLED

(Continued from Page 1) in which they were riding is usually banned by regulations from dirt tracks, because of the danger from roadside bombs and mines. Normally more heavily armored vehicles are used for these missions.

Three Golani Brigade soldiers, including the deputy commander of the same unit, Lt. Dror Barashi, 22, of Mevasseret Zion, were killed in last Thursday's attack. Six others were wounded, one seriously.

Ohana had attended Barashi's funeral at Jerusalem's Mt. Herzl Military Cemetery on Friday before returning to Lebanon.

Unlike Thursday's attack, there was no ambush involved on Sunday morning, just what was described as a "simple and straightforward" roadside bomb, of the kind Hizbullah plants almost by the dozen along roads used by IDF and SLA troops in the security zone. Most of these devices are discovered and safely destroyed.

"These roadside bombs are not, unfortunately, a new phenomenon and there are many like them, as well as fire from a distance of Sagger missiles and mortar shells," Chief of General Staff Lt. Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak told reporters yesterday. "The incident last Thursday night, for example, was more than a roadside bomb. There was an ambush and exchange of fire. Some of our casualties were from shots fired at them from close range, just across the road."

"Escalation is a term we hear after every incident in which we suffer casualties. There is a war here, a war involving hundreds of incidents a year. This war has been going on for a long time and I suspect it will drag on," said Shahak.

Hizbullah claimed responsibility for Thursday night's ambush

and Sunday's bombing. Hizbullah leader Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah held a televised meeting with the members of the squad who reportedly carried out the ambush against an IDF convoy, which had been traveling in civilian vehicles with Lebanese license plates.

Nasrallah praised the gunmen, saying they were in the midst of their "jihad" and the escalation of activities against the "Zionist enemy."

"I don't have enough words to express my admiration for our heroes," said Nasrallah, who hit back at OC Northern Command Maj. Gen. Amiram Levine for the losses inflicted on the organization by the IDF.

"Who has the initiative now? What will Rabin and Levine say this time — that it was pure luck or coincidence?" Nasrallah was quoted as saying.

Despite the attack and the uncertainty of reprisals, the North was packed with holidaymakers yesterday.

SLA commander Gen. Antoine Lahad, who spoke to reporters after meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday in the zone, warned that Lebanon would pay a heavy price if the wave of terrorist attacks against the south continued.

(Alon Pinkas contributed to this report.)

To mark the thirtieth day, after our son,

NITAI SHEFTS ז"ל

tell in the line of duty, we shall visit the grave at 4:00 p.m. on Thursday, October 19, 1995 (Tishrei 25, 5756). At 5:30 p.m., there will be a memorial meeting in the kibbutz dining room.

The Family
Kibbutz Nahshon

Our beloved

EMMI LOURIE

(née Zipper)

has passed away.

The funeral will take place today, Tuesday, October 17, 1995, (24 Tishrei 5756) at 1:30 p.m. at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery.

Mourning by

Her daughters: **Yael and Shlomo Cohen**
Ofra and Chaim Inbar

Her grandchildren: **Itamar, Gabriel, and Hillel**
Tammy, Daphy, and Dan

The unveiling of the tombstone of

ISRAEL KOSCHITZKY ז"ל

will be held on Wednesday, October 18 (24 Tishrei 5756), at 10:00 a.m. at the Eretz Hachaim Cemetery, Beit Shemesh. Transportation will be provided from the Laromme Hotel, Jerusalem at 9:15 a.m.

The Koschitzky Family

We mourn the sudden death of our beloved

LUCY BAR-NES

who donated her body to science.

Bar-Nes family: **Daphna and Menachem**
Uranit and Itan

The family is receiving phone calls at (08) 409133.

In deep sorrow we announce the death of our member

MIRIAM ENGEL ז"ל

The funeral took place on Friday, October 13, 1995, at Kibbutz Netzer Sereni.

The Family
Kibbutz Netzer Sereni

With deep sorrow we announce the passing of our beloved mother,

JENNY SHAPIRO

Helen Meisel and the Meisel, Bodenheimer, and Gottlieb families. Shiva will take place at Pithov Katzenellenbogen 25, Her Not, Jerusalem.



The Jerusalem Foundation
mourns the passing of

JACK D. WEILER

A wonderful Friend,
Builder and Supporter of Jerusalem

We extend our heartfelt condolences to the family



Bezael Academy of Art & Design,
Jerusalem

The Board of Directors,
Administration, Faculty and Students
deeply mourn the passing of

JACK D. WEILER

a pillar of support
and esteemed friend

Our dear mother and grandmother

Dr. EDITH KROJANKER

has passed away

Widow of **Dr. Gustav Krojanker**

The funeral will leave today, Tuesday, October 17, 11 a.m. from the Sanhedria Funeral Home to the Mount of Olives cemetery. Bus transportation to the cemetery will be provided.

Shiva at the deceased's home: 5 Brenner Street, Jerusalem
Tel. (02) 631810, (02) 794296

The bereaved: **David, Leorah, Michal, and Tamar Krojanker**
Shulamith Krojanker-Sternbach

Claes asks to see parliament

BRUSSELS (Reuters) - Willy Claes, his position as NATO Secretary-General in the hands of Belgium's parliament, yesterday asked to address the assembly in person, defying pressure to resign over allegations about his role in a bribery scandal.

Confirming a report by the Belgian news agency Belga, a spokeswoman for parliament said, "Mr Claes has asked to be heard by the parliament." She said a date had not yet been fixed.

But it is widely expected that parliament will debate Claes's role in the so-called Agusta affair on Thursday, and vote on a request from Belgium's highest court that he be sent for trial to answer allegations of corruption, fraud and forgery.

A majority of an 11-member parliamentary commission recommended early on Saturday that parliament grant the request.

If a full session endorses the request from the Cour de Cassation, Claes's position at NATO will become untenable.

The assembly could also allow the court to continue its investigation into Claes's possible role in the 1988/89 scandal, when he was Economic Affairs Minister, although that would not remove any of the suspicions hanging over the NATO chief's head.

Other scandals are now shaking European capitals as a seemingly endless parade of officials face accusations of abusing positions of power.

After years of anger and frustration with governments for failing to create jobs and provide steady economic growth, European citizens now have taken to finding their leaders at fault for a variety of alleged crimes.

• A former Italian prime minister is on trial, accused of cavorting with the Mafia. Another has been ordered to trial in a bribery probe.

• France's prime minister has seen his hold on power threatened by allegations of conflict of interest.

• In Sweden, the woman previously tipped to be the next prime minister has admitted breaking guidelines on the use of government funds.

• Spain's government is struggling to stay in power amid allegations it approved a "dirty war" against urban guerrillas.

The scandals are not linked, except that money plays a role in most of them, but the emergence of so many cases at once is not totally surprising to those who study such events.

"I don't think it is a coincidence," said Michael Pinto-Deschinsky, a research fellow at Britain's Brunel University, who studies incidents of political corruption.

"There are Teflon periods (when nothing sticks to politicians) and there are periods of mistrust," he said.

Japan to press US over report on CIA industrial spying

TOKYO (AP) - Japan will ask the US government about a published report that the Central Intelligence Agency spied on Japanese auto negotiators earlier this year, the government's chief spokesman said yesterday.

"In order to maintain trust between the two countries, it is only natural for us to ask the US government to clarify the report," the spokesman, Koken Nosaka, told a news conference.

Nosaka said he has already asked the Foreign Ministry to submit the request to the US side.

The spokesman's comment came after The New York Times reported Sunday that the CIA eavesdropped on talks between Japanese trade officials and Japanese auto executives, and reported the results daily to US Trade Representative Mickey Kantor.

Monitoring of Japanese discussions among trade negotiators and automakers was part of the CIA's growing role in economic

spying, the Times said.

Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama shrugged off the report, saying any such espionage activities had not influenced the outcome of the bilateral auto trade talks.

Trade minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, who reportedly was spied on, expressed displeasure.

"This is something that does not make me very happy," Hashimoto told reporters.

Kantor was provided with summaries of conversations between Japanese bureaucrats and executives from Toyota Motor Corp. and Nissan Motor Co., the report said. It also said the CIA offered an analysis of pressures on Hashimoto to negotiate an agreement with the United States.

Toyota called the alleged spying "unthinkable," but refused to comment further.

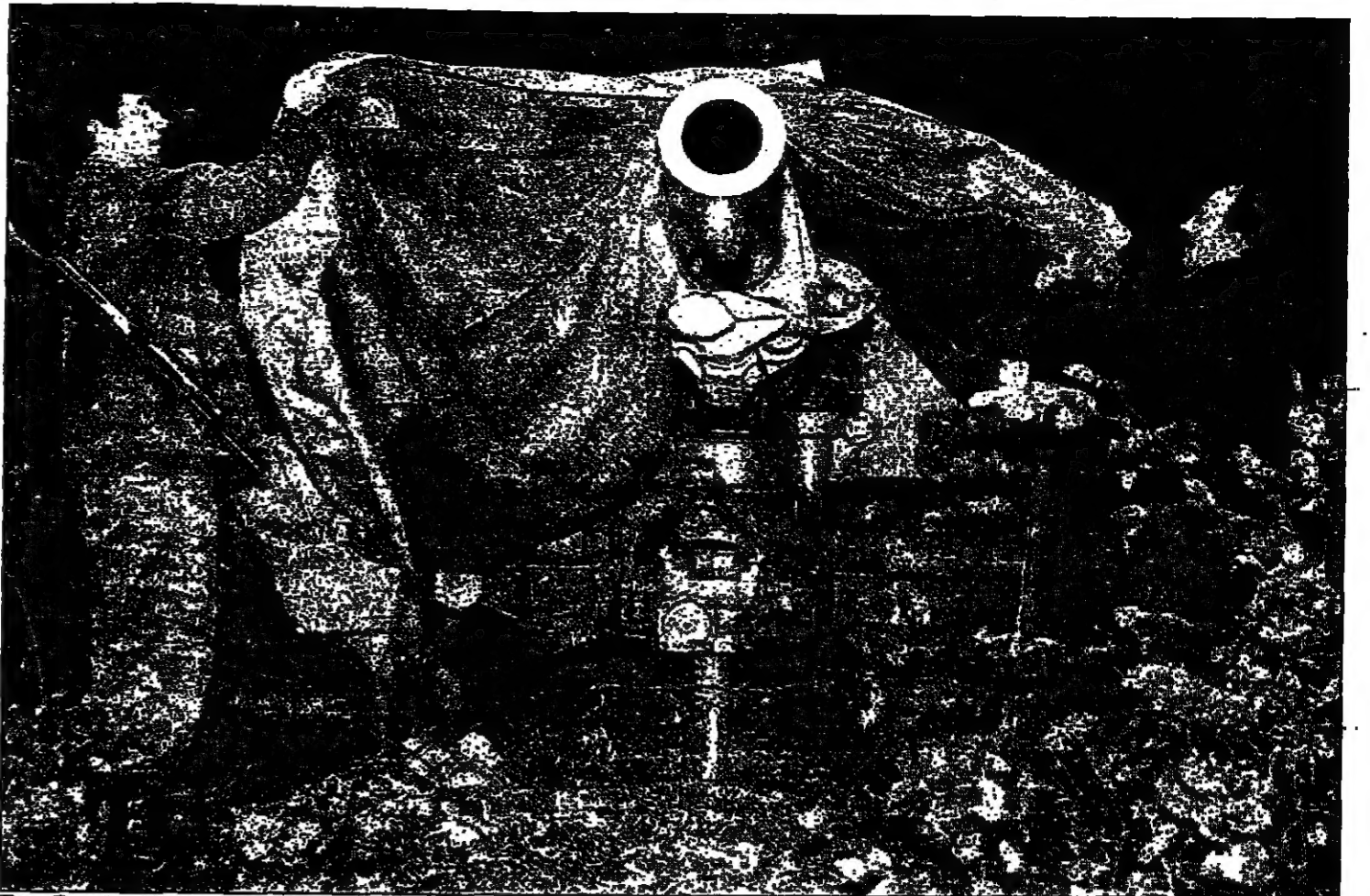
But one government official familiar with the trade talks, who spoke on condition of anonymity,

said he was not surprised by the Times report because he had always suspected such espionage. However, the official said it would not have affected the auto talks to Japan's disadvantage.

Critics of the CIA's secret information-gathering for the Commerce and Treasury departments and the US trade office during the past several years say the material gathered has not been all that valuable.

In the case of the Japanese luxury car imports, intelligence proved of limited use in predicting what steps the Japanese side was willing to take to reach an accord. The agreement chipped away at market barriers without removing them, and the United States was seen by many as the overall loser.

Before the talks, the United States had threatened billions of dollars in sanctions against Japanese luxury autos. The threat was not carried out.



Two Bosnian Serb soldiers uncover an artillery piece yesterday. A shaky cease-fire has been in effect since Thursday. (AP)

Bosnian Serbs sack 4 generals

BANJA LUKA (AP) - Rebel Serb leaders sacked four generals yesterday, hoping to deflect blame for humiliating battlefield losses to government and Croat forces in northwestern Bosnia.

UN officials said a nationwide truce, which began Thursday, was mostly holding yesterday, and front lines had stabilized in the northwest. Fighting raged there over the weekend as Moslem-led government and allied Croat troops pursued an offensive against rebel Serbs.

In neighboring Croatia, US Ambassador Peter Galbraith and UN diplomats were meeting Serb leaders in an effort to defuse tensions as Croatian army troops and tanks were reported moving toward eastern Slavonia, the last Serb-held area in Croatia.

Bosnian Serb leaders met for the third day yesterday, struggling to resolve deep rifts in their ranks. Four top generals were dismissed, and Dusan Kozic, the premier of the Serbs' self-styled government resigned, apparently taking the fall for Serb leader Radovan Karadzic.

In comments after the meeting, Karadzic appeared to be in a conciliatory mood, saying, "Those generals certainly have contributed to our defense, but we needed some refreshment and some young people with new energy."

But Momcilo Krajisnik, leader of the Bosnian Serb assembly, said the generals were sacked "because of bad defense" and a "passive" attitude.

Deputy Serb commander Gen. Milan Gvero and military intelligence chief Gen. Zdravko Tolimir, as well as two local commanders in northwestern Bosnia, were sacked, Serb media reported.

The dismissals appeared to strengthen Karadzic, who is at odds with Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, his former patron.

Milosevic dumped the Bosnian Serbs last year and told the world he was for peace in hopes of having punishing international sanctions against his nation lifted. He now negotiates on behalf of the Bosnian Serbs.

But the Bosnian Serb leadership is split between those who support Karadzic and those who support Milosevic.

The Serbs lost large pieces of land in northwestern Bosnia in recent weeks, leading to speculation that Serb soldiers were ordered to withdraw. About 50,000 Serb refugees have fled the latest fighting.

In a cruel irony, many of those refugees are now at Omarska, former site of one of the most notorious prison camps set up when Serb rebels overran much of Bosnia in 1992.

A field hospital has been treating both civil-

ians and soldiers wounded in the latest fighting. Aid workers say some older refugees are dying, apparently exhausted after being uprooted by rapid shifts in front lines in recent weeks.

Bosnian government officials claim as the Serb troops fled, they killed as many as 700 Moslem and Croat civilians in the towns of Sase and Trnova and buried most of them.

There was no independent confirmation, but an Associated Press reporter saw 14 decomposing bodies near the town of Sanski Most, recaptured by government and Croat forces last week. There was no evidence of who had killed them.

A mechanized Croatian army unit, including 22 tanks, seen crossing from Bosnia back into Croatia had moved to within 20 km of Serb-held eastern Croatia, UN spokeswoman Kirsten Haupt reported yesterday.

In addition, more than 2,500 Croatian troops have moved away from positions along Bosnia's northern border with Croatia, but there was no immediate word yesterday on where they were headed.

The United States, which brokered the cease-fire in Bosnia as a prelude to peace talks later this month, says the reintroduction of the Serb-held land in Croatia should be an integral part of any final peace settlement.

Ciller reaches coalition accord

ANKARA (AP) - Prime Minister Tansu Ciller reached a coalition agreement yesterday that could keep her in office a day after losing a vote of confidence.

"We decided to form a coalition not to leave the country without a government," Ciller said after meeting with Deniz Baykal, the leader of the Republican Peoples Party.

Turkey's first woman leader made the announcement on her way to the presidential palace to meet with President Suleyman Demirel. She submitted her resignation to Demirel, as required after losing the confidence vote.

Demirel has the constitutional power to ask Ciller to head a new government, or name a new person.

He was expected to make a decision after talks with party leaders later in the day.

Demirel had canceled an official visit to Washington this week following the fall of Ciller's government, expecting a prolonged political stalemate.

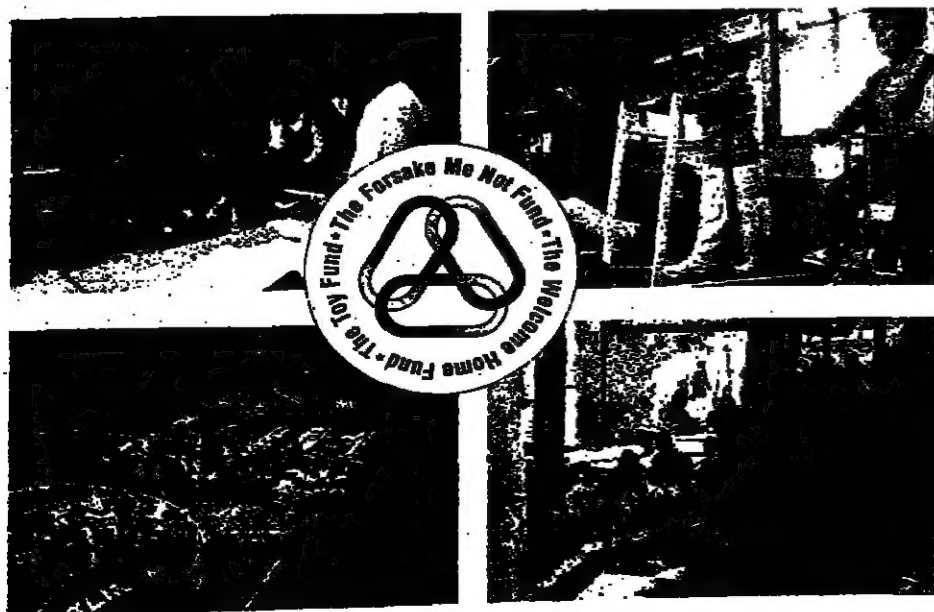
Ciller had formed a minority government with her center-right True Path Party to replace the coalition that collapsed in September after the social democrats withdrew in a dispute over economic austerity measures.

In addition to the split on belt-tightening measures, Baykal had also been demanding that Ciller fire Istanbul police chief Nezzet Menzir, who had accused the social democrats of undermining the police battle against terrorism.

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Farrakhan now a leader who can't be ignored

BACKGROUND

MARILYN HENRY/New York

LOUIS Farrakhan, who gave up his career as a calypso singer to become the fiery voice of hatred and antisemitism in America, was anointed yesterday when hundreds of thousands of black men heeded his call and converged on the US Capitol.

It is a prospect that terrifies white Americans, challenges the traditional black leadership, and leaves many blacks defensive.

The "Million Man March" was conceived by Farrakhan, whose powerful message of black fellowship and self-help has been entangled with, and often energized by, unrelenting bigotry.

Although he has long led the Nation of Islam, a Black Moslem organization, his notoriety has come from his vicious attacks on Jews as "blood suckers" and "slave traders."

Before yesterday's demonstration, he was a demagogue leading an organization with perhaps 20,000 members. Today, he is the man who may have pulled more people to Washington than did Martin Luther King in the 1963 civil rights march that was seen as the proud dawn of a promising new era.

With legitimacy conferred by those on the mall and the famous on the dais, Farrakhan cannot be ignored, although much of the traditional black leadership had tried.

While blacks "as a community are in deep trouble at this hour, I do not trust Louis Farrakhan ... to lead us to the Promised Land," Mary Frances Berry, chairman of the US Commission on Civil

Rights, wrote in a recent letter to *The Washington Post*. He "routinely expresses the most despicable, antisemitic, racist, sexist, and homophobic attitudes imaginable."

Among the notable absentees yesterday was Colin Powell, the retired general who has been courted as presidential material by both political parties, and who has previously warned blacks not to detour into a "swamp of hatred." The massive crowd boomed when his name was mentioned.

Before the demonstration, many blacks defensively had tried to distance themselves from Farrakhan the messenger, although they agreed with much of his message about "a holy day of atonement and reconciliation."

The demonstration, they said, was about black men's unity, and it was not centered around one man. To focus on Farrakhan, they argued, was to overlook — or ignore — issues that plague the black community.

The demonstration had been cast as "Farrakhan's march" and had shifted "the focus from black pain to white anxiety," Cornel West, a prominent black scholar at Harvard University, wrote unhappily in Saturday's *New York Times*.

However, others in the black community suggested that the demonstration was never intended to improve the lot of American blacks. Instead, said Michael Meyers, head of the New York Civil Rights Coalition, the intent was to "hail" Farrakhan, the "apostle of antisemitism."

Non-Aligned Movement seeking new relevance

CARTAGENA, Colombia (AP) — Delegates from developing nations arriving in this Caribbean resort city under heavy security hope to give a fresh face to the Non-Aligned Movement in the post-Cold War era.

With heads of state of 45 nations expected to come to Cartagena later in the week for a summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, delegates began outlining their vision of the future of the group, created in the 1950s by poorer countries seeking to avoid domination by either the United States or the Soviet Union.

"Now that the two blocs don't exist, we must unite efforts to seek peace and prosperity," Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told a press conference.

One resolution expected to be proposed at the summit, which

officially opens tomorrow, is for the Non-Aligned Movement to seek a revamping of the United Nations' charter to allow them a representative seat on the Security Council.

Chilean diplomat Juan Pablo Lira suggested that the 113 Non-Aligned Movement members put aside political differences to form a bloc in the United Nations to pass resolutions benefiting their countries.

Some nations intend to use the summit to establish or strengthen trade relations. Foreign ministers began meeting yesterday, preparing for the full-level meeting, which is to be held from today to Friday.

Heads of state slated to attend include Cuba's Fidel Castro, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and King Hussein of Jordan.

BAD LUCK

(Continued from Page 1) litical options. Militarily, to borrow Cold War concepts, the options are massive retaliation or flexible response.

The first — a large-scale invasion or armored incursion deep into Lebanon — was tried rather unsuccessfully in 1978 and 1982. These yielded far more complicated problems, militarily and politically, than those the policy sought to solve.

Such an option also almost inevitably means a retaliatory barrage of Katyushas falling on the North, which the security zone was designed to prevent, not encourage.

The second option depends on constant top-rate intelligence information and surgically hitting Hizbullah, either with small infantry units or accurate aerial attacks. The record here is mixed. This tactic been successful in preventing cross-border infiltration, but it also created the current status quo in which Hizbullah occasionally scores successes.

Then there are the political op-

tions. Perhaps the entire security zone concept should be critically reviewed, something which has not occurred in the decade since its establishment.

Israel, despite all obvious differences, is trapped in a Vietnam dilemma. Withdraw, on the basis of Hizbullah's stated policy that it is only resisting Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon, and you are depicted as being beaten, in addition to paying a heavy price in the future if proven wrong. Deepen the involvement, and you may still lose, yet never really know whether withdrawal would have been effective.

The one viable option seems to be a combination: increased offensive military pressure on Hizbullah, on a limited scale and on selected targets, complemented by bringing American and international political pressure to bear on Syria to force it to cease its material support of Hizbullah. Israel cannot be content with more futile statements accusing Damascus of refusing to curtail the organization.

BLACKS

(Continued from Page 1)

He lauded the Washington march for being about "black men taking renewed respect for themselves, their families and their communities — it's about saying no to crime and violence and drugs."

But Clinton added in his veiled swipe at Farrakhan: "One million men do not make right one man's message of malice and division. No good house was ever built on

a bad foundation. Nothing good ever came of hate."

A Farrakhan aide, meanwhile, has said Jews should "go to hell" and be prepared for war, the *Chicago Tribune* reported yesterday. "I say to Jewish America: Get ready ... knuckle up, put your boots on, because we're ready and the war is going down," the newspaper quoted Quaneil X, national youth minister for the Nation of Islam, as saying.



Black men from throughout the US walk down Washington's Mall yesterday to participate in the rally organized by controversial Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan as a day of atonement and reconciliation for black men. (Reuters)

99% of Iraqis 'reelect' Saddam

THOMAS WAGNER

BAGHDAD

SADDAM Hussein's unprecedented step in holding a national referendum to confirm him as president for another seven years indicates he could be planning new moves in his five-year-old confrontation with the United Nations.

Saddam, who has ruled Iraq with a grip of iron since 1979, won his referendum with a landslide 99.96 million votes, as expected.

The government announced yesterday that 8,348,700 of the 8,357,560 Iraqis who were allowed to vote endorsed Saddam, 58, as their leader.

Izzat Ibrahim, the referendum organizer and the No.2 man in the regime, declared that the result showed that Iraqis "love him and he loves them."

Saddam, who has never felt the need to put his leadership before his subservient people before, took the unusual step of calling the referendum to show his many opponents, including some in the military, that he remains in firm control despite recent setbacks.

He also appears to have used the poll to distract his people from the painful effects of the UN trade sanctions imposed after he invaded Kuwait in August 1990.

Many of Iraq's 20 million people are going hungry, particularly since the regime cut rations earlier this year, and there is little or no medicine.

But there is growing speculation that Saddam is planning political changes to improve the regime's image abroad, possibly by bringing in technocrats and figures untainted by earlier excesses.

Krzysztof Plominski, the Polish Ambassador whose embassy represents US interests in Baghdad, noted yesterday that diplomats here

expected the referendum "would be followed by ... elections for a new parliament ... also the implementation of a new political party law and probably, by the end of the year, a new constitution."

The 250-member parliament is a rubber-stamp body, which Saddam sometimes calls upon to put its imprimatur on his decisions as a gesture towards what passes for democracy in Iraq, as well as to take the blame if things go wrong.

Saddam has promised political reforms in the past, but they have never materialized and they may remain a mirage. But this time around, he is faced with unprecedented pressures with few options left in his efforts to hold onto power.

It is also possible that Baghdad will also accept a UN offer for limited oil sales to buy desperately needed supplies of food and medicines, after years of rejecting it as a violation of Iraq's sovereignty.

There have been persistent reports that several key figures in the Baghdad hierarchy, mindful of deteriorating conditions in Iraq, now favor acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 986, under which Iraq would be permitted to sell oil worth \$1 billion every three months.

According to diplomatic and oil industry sources, these officials argue that since there is no prospect of the Security Council lifting the crippling embargo for at least another year, Baghdad has little option but to agree to a partial easing of the sanctions.

Baghdad has repeatedly rejected Resolution 968, because at least one-third of the oil sale proceeds will go to Kuwait as war reparations and the sales would be handled by the United Nations.

To reverse that policy would mark a considerable backdown by Baghdad.

But the regime could justify that by saying Saddam cannot bear to see his people's suffering any longer.

And according to UN aid agency warnings, conditions are certain to deteriorate further unless something is done quickly.

Saddam's regime has suffered several blows in recent months amid feuding within the hierarchy.

In August, Saddam was deeply embarrassed by the defection of Jordan of two of his daughters and their husbands.

The main defector, former weapons chief Lt. Gen. Hussein Kamel al-Majid, vowed to topple the Baghdad regime and has won the support of Jordan's King Hussein, Saddam's neighbor and longtime ally.

It was the strongest sign yet that Saddam's regime may be in deep trouble.

When he defected, al-Majid said Iraq's chemical, biological and nuclear weapons programs, scheduled for destruction under the Gulf War cease-fire, were larger and more advanced than UN inspectors realized.

That forced Iraq to hand over a mass of data long hidden from the UN teams — which proved al-Majid's right.

The chief weapons inspector, Rolf Ekens, told the Security Council last week that Baghdad had repeatedly misled UN monitors — meaning the prospect of the embargo ending has fallen sharply once again. (AP)

Witness: Alleged English serial killer was 'Jekyll and Hyde'

WINCHESTER (Reuters) — A sobbing witness said yesterday that alleged serial killer Rosemary West was a "Jekyll and Hyde" figure who betrayed her trust, posing as a caring soul only to sexually torment her.

The woman known only as Miss A said West, on trial for 10 murders, forced her when she was only 15 into an aggressive sex session with her and her husband Fred.

But defense lawyer Richard Ferguson said Miss A, with a history of suicide bids, hallucinations and psychiatric treatment, fantasized the incident and never even met West.

As she gave evidence, Miss A drew a harrowing picture of a life scarred by sexual abuse by her father and brother, loneliness as

an unloved teenager and beatings by a violent boyfriend.

She said the distress the Wests caused her that day in 1977 stayed bottled up for 17 years until she broke down to police investigating the discovery last year of nine female bodies at the Wests' home in Gloucester, west England.

"Rose was a big sister-cum-mum; I never had a sister and it was nice to talk to someone," said A, who lived at the time in a children's home she was sent to when her parents split up.

"She said I could come any time, she was always a shoulder to cry on. But afterwards I felt hate towards her. I had trusted someone and they had used me."

On one visit housewife Rose, now 41 and a mother of eight, led her to a bedroom where she was

dumbstruck to see Fred with two naked girls, one scared, an older one comfortable.

Rose tied up the younger girl's hands and feet using brown packing tape, then assaulted her with a vibrator and candle before Fred had sexual intercourse with her.

Afterwards, Rose violently ripped the tape off the weeping girl but then comforted her.

"She (Rose) seemed so different, like a Jekyll and Hyde — one minute she'd have an aggressive voice and the next she'd be all motherly again," Miss A told the silent courtroom in Winchester, southern England.

Fred West was found dead in prison earlier this year and the prosecution, which alleges the couple acted as one to kill 10 girls, at least seven of them for

depraved sexual motives, highlighted evidence showing Rose West playing a leading role.

Rose, 21 at the time, then led Miss A to the bed of brush nylon sheets at her now notorious home, 25 Cromwell Street.

"I wanted to scream, kick, cry. But I just felt numb," Miss A said, eyes closed tight and head bowed away from West's gaze.

She said she was subjected to the same rape and assault, also using brown tape similar to that found beside the dismembered bodies of West's alleged victims.

"Enjoy," Rose West allegedly had whispered as the assault took place.

Afterwards, Miss A snatched her summer dress and ran away barefoot. "I felt so ashamed, sick and stupid," she said.

Killings spark Kenya riots

NAIROBI (Reuters) — Ethnic riots erupted for a second day inside a sprawling slum in the Kenyan capital yesterday and two more people were killed, witnesses said.

"The fighting is in full force, blood flows," one resident said in the teeming Kibera slum.

Fighting between groups of hundreds of Luo and Nubians started when two people were killed.

Riot police swamped Kibera late yesterday sending residents fleeing for safety in their houses or nearby suburbs.

Police patrolled Kibera streets in so-called "buffer zones" to discourage any of the groups attacking others. Police helicopters swooped low over the slum, reinforcing riot police.

Streets were littered with spent cartridges, the work of police who spent yesterday afternoon firing in the air to disperse venge-

ANC, De Klerk trade criticisms

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — A rocky time lies ahead for South Africa's unity government as its squabbling partners seek to assert their independence but keep their marriage of convenience on the rails for the sake of stability.

Political scientist Robert Schrire said local government elections planned for November 1 had exposed a widening gap between the ruling African National Congress and its principal partner in the government, the former ruling National Party.

Over the past couple of weeks, as it became clearer that many South Africans regarded the polls as little more than a big yawn, politicians have upped the ante in an attempt to stir the passions of the 22 million people who took part in last year's historic democratic elections.

South Africa's last white head of state F.W. de Klerk, a deputy president in the unity government, has found himself the target of ANC criticism, including allegations he was trying to undermine the government and that his National Party spread false rumors that he had resigned from the government in a bid to show it had clout and could influence financial markets.

De Klerk, who as president freed President Nelson Mandela from jail and set about dismantling apartheid five years ago, accused the ANC of making wild claims against him to shift the focus from its inability to govern.

The former president, whose continued presence in the unity government is viewed as being vital for the new South Africa's image of stability abroad, said the ANC had failed to tackle soaring crime, one of the main issues in the November poll.

"The country is slipping. There are no homes being built as the ANC promised. Strike action, mostly illegal, is disrupting services in the country. Education is threatened by disorder and corruption. The civil service is moving into a crisis," de Klerk told the party faithful at a rally in the Eastern Cape.

Schrire said hardliners in the National Party found it increasingly difficult to reconcile the divergent roles of being in opposition and a key member of the unity government.

Radicals in the ANC blamed the National Party for the perceived failures of the unity government, saying its hands were tied by the former ruling party, which created and nearly 50 years later dismantled apartheid.

"The attack on de Klerk is part of a carefully orchestrated plan by the left wing within the ANC to highlight what they perceive as the failure of the GNU (government of national unity) because of the National Party."

"The bottom line is that the top leadership of the ANC and the National Party adopted a statesman-like approach after the (April, 1994) elections," Schrire said.

"But that has meant both sides have suffered in having to make considerable sacrifices on their mandates."

"The local elections have been a catalyst in bringing out these tensions, but the local elections themselves are a good cause for apathy, the results of which will be blown out of all proportion by party strategists," he said.

ANC minister Pato Jordan said last week the government, which has a five-year term, was working well despite tensions.

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Simpson trial, Farrakhan strain black-Jewish relations

The Simpson trial and the Million Man March have stirred passions in the Jewish community, Tom Tugend reports from Los Angeles

THE Jewish community, like most of the nation and world, had followed the twists and turns of the O.J. Simpson trial for nearly nine months, with varying degrees of fascination. Ironically, though, it wasn't until the final days of arguments heard in the week following the jury's "not guilty" verdict that specifically Jewish sensitivities came into play.

Jewish passions were engaged, and continue to be — in Los Angeles and elsewhere, by a number of developments: The overwhelming grief of the family of murder victim Ronald Lyle Goldman, expressed with particular poignancy and anger during Yom Kippur services at their synagogue; the invocation of Hitler and the Holocaust by lead defense attorney Johnnie Cochran Jr. in his final appeal to the jury; the post-trial attack by Jewish defense lawyer Robert Shapiro on Cochran for playing the black vs. white "race card"; and the employment by Cochran of bodyguards from Louis Farrakhan's Nation of Islam.

Farrakhan himself further increased the tension between the Jews and blacks on the eve of the Million Man March when he labeled Jews as "bloodsuckers."

Speaking to hundreds of fellow congregants from Temple Beth Haverim at a rented church hall in suburban Westlake, Fred Goldman grieved for the death of his son, Ron.



Lead defense attorney Johnnie Cochran (above) played the race card 'from the bottom of the deck,' according to lawyer, Robert Shapiro, seen conferring with O.J. Simpson.

As for Cochran, he "single-handedly, with his 'Dream Team,' managed to shove a wedge between the races that's larger than we could ever have imagined," said Goldman, who consistently referred to the lawyer as "Mr. the C-word."

Goldman continued, "We, as a nation, have been turned upside down — gone from being concerned about victims, and their families, to being more concerned about defendants and criminals."

Earlier, Jewish defense agencies were outraged when Cochran, in his final summation to a jury which included nine African-Americans, compared former Los Angeles police detective Mark Fuhrman to Hitler, and the detective's taped wish to burn all

blacks to the Holocaust.

The Anti-Defamation League reported that it had been besieged by callers outraged by the "Fuhrman-Fuehrer" analogy, as Marlene Adler Marks of the Los Angeles Jewish Journal put it. "The metaphor trivializes a profound historical tragedy," said the ADL statement.

Also deeply offended was defense lawyer Shapiro, who turned on his colleague Cochran within hours of the verdict.

"To me, the Holocaust stands alone as the most terrible human event in modern civilization," Shapiro said in a television interview with Barbara Walters. "To compare [Hitler] in any way to a rogue cop, in my opinion was wrong."

Shapiro also said that the de-

fense, paced by Cochran, not only played the race card, but "dealt it from the bottom of the deck." Shapiro did not respond to requests for additional comments.

Cochran, in turn, attributed Shapiro's ire to sour grapes at having been replaced as the defense's lead attorney by Cochran.

The other Jewish defense lawyers, Barry Scheck, Peter Neufeld and Alan Dershowitz, did not join in Shapiro's protest. In deference to their religion, and that of Jewish prosecutor Marcia Clark, Judge Lance Ito had recessed the court for Rosh Hashana.

Citing death threats against himself, Cochran surrounded himself with eight bodyguards whenever he left the

courtroom during the last week of the trial. At the office building housing Cochran's law firm, other occupants complained that they had to pass through a phalanx of guards to get to their own offices.

The guards were members of the Nation of Islam, led by minister Louis Farrakhan, which "in past years engaged in crude and vulgar racism and antisemitism," charged Abraham Foxman, the ADL national director. By his choice of such bodyguards, Foxman added, "he [Cochran] legitimizes them and their attitudes."

Once the Holocaust became part of the post-trial debate, emotional tensions rose sharply,

ously. The Fuhrman-Hitler analogy "was outrageous and an insult to the millions of innocent victims of Nazism," Foxman said. "The metaphor trivializes this profound historical tragedy."

By contrast, Karen Grigsby Bates, a black Los Angeles social commentator, told *Time* magazine that by clinging to the uniqueness of the Holocaust, Jews are saying that "our suffering counts more than yours. And the reaction among black people is, 'Don't you dare. There is such a groundswell of resentment among African-Americans toward that attitude...'"

Rabbi Schulweis objected to the entire concept of relative victimhood. "All such comparisons are invidious and irrelevant," he said.

By almost every measurement of public opinion, the Simpson trial and its outcome have exacerbated and polarized racial attitudes in the US. The depth and duration of the negative impact on black-Jewish relations will be measured in the weeks, and maybe years, to come.

Schulweis called for understanding of the African-American viewpoint. "As Jews, we must ask ourselves how we would deal with a beleaguered black community, and how we would have reacted if Mr. Simpson were Jewish or if a Jonathan Pollard had been the defendant."

Another leading Los Angeles rabbi, Harvey Fields, who is in the forefront of interethnic relations, noted that "the agony that has grown out of the trial shows the depth of racism that still exists in our society."

It is doubtful that the rabbis' empathetic perspectives prevail among most other Jews, at least in the current stage of post-trial debates.

A lecturer who frequently addresses Jewish audiences reported an experience, confirmed by talk shows and random discussions. "Person after person will come up to me," said the lecturer, "and say, 'I consider myself a liberal Democrat, and I've always been a strong advocate of civil rights, but I just can't accept this verdict and how it came about.'"

For females, it's a jungle out there

Sexual harassment is not only natural, it's also common to most species — from the chimpanzee to the humble dung fly.

The female of *Anthophora plumipes*, the species known as the solitary bee, is a victim of sexual harassment to make a human female gasp, says Dr. Graham Stone, an entomologist from Oxford who has written one of two papers on the subject in the magazine *Animal Behaviour*.

She may be pounced on by a cruising male every three seconds, sometimes being knocked to the ground by the vigor of unwanted attention.

This means she spends a considerable proportion of her eight weeks of life dealing with philandering, ill-mannered males.

Stone has conducted the most detailed research yet into sexual harassment of a single species in the animal world. He studied the routines of the solitary bee's life down to the split second.

"Among humans, anything you don't like can be called harassment," he argues. "Biologists don't define it that way. You must be able to identify an unequivocal cost of the male activity to the female's fitness."

And in the case of the poor bee, there is a definite cost. Stone found that it took the female twice as long to gather enough nectar to feed her offspring when she was being pestered.

This means the males have a major impact, since the bee's lifespan is wholly dedicated to growing, feeding and building both nest and food supplies for the next generation before her time is up.

In terms of the mating game, it also turned out that the harassment was pointless: when the female wants to mate, she will be accommodating; when she doesn't, she can tuck away her private parts beyond

his reach.

In a second paper, Dr. Geoff Parker of Liverpool University and Dr. Timothy Clutton-Brock of Cambridge catalog an appalling range of male behavior. They found chimpanzees who chase females, screaming, biting and slapping; sea otters who grab their targets by the snout, pull them under water and sometimes drown them; young elephant seals who attack and kill with clumsy ardor females who stray from the herd; and red deer does mortally wounded in the behind by young, inexperienced bucks.

Then there are young male orangutans who simply rape any female of the species they encounter, and female olive baboons who are attacked on average five times a week and seriously injured once a year by ill-mannered males.

But pity the poor female dung fly: she has been known to drown in her food source — dung — under the weight of attack by unwanted males.

Just as the female office worker has discovered the lawyer, females in nature have learned methods of fighting back, or at least protecting themselves. Often, the technique is to join the herd, and thus at least benefit from harem-like protection.

Then there is the bonobo pygmy chimpanzee, which forms close female groups marked by genital-to-genital rubbing and which will then chase away and sometimes kill unwanted males.

Other species simply hurry away at the males' approach, while some female sharks have developed thicker skins to protect against the biting teeth of harassers.

And the female spotted hyena has genitals which look much like those of males — she suffers as little harassment as is to be found in nature.

(The Daily Telegraph)

LA County health officials try to ease burden of HIV patients

LOUISE was in her rocking chair when the caller came.

Fighting cervical cancer, the 44-year-old woman had suffered through repeated tests and operations in recent months. She could not bear any more bad news.

But Disease Intervention Specialist worker Doris Simpson was there anyway: Louise had contracted HIV.

That morning, Louise sat on the hardwood floor of her sister's home and cried — about the disease and about how her family, especially her nieces and nephews, would react.

Then Simpson gave the only good word she could offer: No one had to know about her condition. The choice was hers.

"I hugged her and I said, 'Oh, thank you!'" Louise recalls. "Because I know people with this disease. I've seen how no one wanted to go near them, how they didn't want them near their food. Or their children. They don't want you to even breathe around them. They treat you like you've got leprosy, like you're one big germ."

Rather than merely solicit names of past lovers, Simpson met with Louise for three months after breaking the news, helping her through the maze of medical assistance for HIV patients.

Los Angeles County health officials say Louise is benefiting from a more compassionate approach to HIV patients that could eventually become a model for

health departments nationwide.

DIS workers also contend with a social stigma concerning their work, especially in the gay community — which tends to remain suspicious of the public health programs. Gay activists are critical of any government record-keeping of a disease they say is tantamount to a social scarlet letter.

"Look at what infected gay people face," says Mark Senat, planning director for AIDS Project-Los Angeles. "The church and the military reject you. The idea of trusting my name if I'm HIV-positive or the names of people I've been with, it's just not

something the gay culture is inclined to do."

But county health officials say their program is winning friends in the gay community. "DIS workers are becoming like case-workers, finding ways to assist patients in their treatment and evaluation, and at the same time getting them information about making lifestyle changes, using condoms, being safer about sex," says one county AIDS counselor.

Gary Richwald, director of the county's sexually transmitted disease program: "We're being pegged as some sort of medical IRS [Internal Revenue Service]. And that's simply not true."

(Los Angeles Times)

Dictionary of Jewish Biography

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The Syrian puzzle

THE toll of nine fatalities within three days on the Lebanese front has been a terrible blow, but it does not signify an escalation in Hizbullah activities. Roadside bombs are a standard Hizbullah weapon, and an ambush following the detonation of such bombs is a routine tactic. After the Sunday carnage in which six soldiers were killed, Hizbullah leaders bragged of their ability to overcome Israeli technological advantage. But this was no more than a propagandistic exploitation of Israeli aggression. The high number of casualties is a reflection of misfortune and perhaps even army carelessness. Tactically and technologically there was nothing new in these incidents.

Under the circumstances, the government's reluctance to let the fatalities goad it into special retaliatory action is understandable. A policy change may be justified by significant escalation on the enemy's part; it should not be precipitated by a run of bad luck.

Yet it must be hoped that the shock of the losses will convince the government that the time has come to reassess its strategy in Lebanon. True, since Maj.-Gen. Amiram Levin became OC Northern Command, the army's tactics have been more aggressive. Instead of assuming a purely defensive posture, it initiates search-and-destroy missions. But while such tactics have been successful in inflicting more casualties on the Hizbullah and in keeping it off-guard, it essentially continues the policy of fighting only the tentacles, not the head of the beast.

Even those in the government who in the past preferred to ignore the obvious now recognize that one of the Hizbullah "heads" is the Syrian regime. The Hizbullah may receive inspiration, manpower and equipment from Iran, but it can only operate as an armed force with Syrian approval and active assistance.

Its headquarters and training camps are on Syrian-held territory, the supplies it receives from Iran pass through Damascus airport, and some of its most effective arms - like Scud missiles - are supplied directly by the Syrian army. There is no better indication of Syria's control of the Hizbullah than that whenever Damascus wants a cease-fire, as during the visit of an American dignitary, it is effected immediately and totally. Nor is it a secret that the US-brokered agreement between Israel and Hizbullah following Operation Accountability was negotiated with the Syrian dictator Hafez Assad, not the leaders of the organization.

But now that the government - specifically through statements by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres - has recognized Syria's role in what

Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak calls "the continuing war in Lebanon," it seems unable to draw the necessary conclusions.

Clearly, the Syrian purpose in activating the Hizbullah is to demoralize Israelis and create internal pressures on the government to do whatever is necessary to stop the killing, even if it means an agreement with Syria on Assad's terms. To reinforce this, both Syrian and Hizbullah leaders have hinted that once Israel withdraws to the June 4, 1967 lines and "comprehensive peace" is achieved, the Hizbullah will stop its activities against Israel. (This is a new tactic, intended to provide the 'carrot' in contrast with the 'stick' of bloodshed in Lebanon. Until recently, Hizbullah leaders vowed that the war against Israel would continue until "all of Palestine is liberated.")

This Syrian strategy has placed Damascus in a no-loss position. Israel is so committed to pursuing the "peace process" that it would never dream of suspending the talks, or even insisting on discussing nothing substantive until there is a cease-fire in Lebanon. Nor will Israel consider warning Syria that it cannot cause the spilling of Israeli blood with impunity. Syria knows it can fight Israel to the last Hizbullah gunman without risking the life of a single Syrian soldier.

Even more incomprehensible is that instead of encouraging Western political and diplomatic retaliation against Syria, Israel is doing the exact opposite. The government's thinking is dominated by the notion that Syria will reciprocate for Israeli-endorsed international approval, commercial rewards and financial aid by signing a peace treaty. Instead of demanding sanctions against Syria, it pleads with every American and European statesman traveling to Damascus to convey Israel's eagerness to make far-reaching concessions.

It is at least partly due to Israel's policies that Assad can escape the world's wrath. He is, after all, not very different from the outcast Saddam Hussein. He has invaded neighboring Lebanon and, after signing an international agreement to leave, virtually annexed the country. He is one of the world's leading dealers in drugs and most active sponsor of terrorists - including terrorists who operate against Turkey. And, unlike Saddam, he has no appreciable oil reserves which would tend to make Western governments overlook his crimes.

That on top of all this, he can have Israeli soldiers killed by his proxies and still enjoy tacit Israeli support for his international respectability is one of the great puzzles of our time.



Best guarantee of peace

OUR political leaders, as well as our military commanders, make frequent use of the economic weapon.

After a terrorist attack, the first measure is generally closure of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Preventing Palestinian workers from crossing the Green Line is a punishment for the perpetration of acts of terrorism, but it is also meant to deliver a message to the general population and make terrorists unpopular by linking their acts to forced unemployment and misery.

Unfortunately, the same authorities who have long been using forced unemployment as a weapon haven't yet realized that the logical corollary to this would be creating jobs. This would defuse a lot of antagonism on the Palestinian side, and terrorism would become much more unpopular. There exists no better partner to combat terrorism than the local population itself, which, properly stimulated, would certainly cooperate very vigorously to preserve their jobs.

How can this be achieved? For 28 years, since the end of the Six Day War, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have been linked to the economy of Israel. Not much has been done to advance the economic status of these territories. Some help has been given in the areas of agriculture, health and education, but no serious program of industrialization was ever contemplated.

The fact that next to Israel's growing, technologically advanced economy lies this vast reservoir of inexpensive labor was never put to good use. At the peak, about 150,000 workers from the West Bank and Gaza came over daily to Israel to work, mainly as day laborers, in building, agriculture and services.

During the same period of time, and under a similar economic setup, places like Hong Kong and Singapore advanced enormously to become economic superpowers, thanks to the judicious use of vast masses of low-cost labor.

THE greatest guarantee of a

IZHAK BLANK

peaceful coexistence between Israelis and Palestinians isn't a heavily guarded frontier, but an industrial belt made up of work-intensive factories set up just next to the Israeli side of the border.

Workers coming from the other side would thus not have to go into Israel territory, and many security problems would be avoided.

Only 50,000 Palestinians employed in such an industrial belt

There are good reasons to turn the Green Line into an industrialized border instead of a heavily policed one

would mean 50,000 Arab families with a vested interest in keeping things quiet. Attempts at acts of terrorism would be condemned and prevented by the population, and peaceful coexistence would be easier to achieve.

Apart from the obvious political benefits, there are many economic reasons for converting the Green Line not into a heavily policed frontier, but into an industrialized border. Good communications and transport facilities are already available, and these will be considerably incremented by the trans-Israel highway now being built, which mostly runs close to the border. In most places the distance to the nearest port, Haifa or Ashdod, is less than an hour by truck.

There are many political advantages in starting such an initiative now. The mere presentation of such a plan would constitute an additional card in the hands of Israel's negotiators, while the prospect of a large number of jobs on the doorstep of the autonomy should be greatly welcomed by the Palestinian negotiators.

With elections to the Palestinian council due to take place soon, the

unemployment situation will be a main issue. So far, the largest employer in Gaza is the autonomy itself. Thousands of policemen, security and administration people work for it.

But there is a limit to the jobs which can be created in the public sphere, and this limit has probably already been exceeded. A new approach, whereby tens of thousands of Palestinians would have jobs not far from their homes would be extremely attractive. Implemented soon, such a prospect would increase the popularity of Arafat's regime, strengthening the peace process.

The industrial belt would attract investors from all over the world, who would enjoy the economic and political stability and technological skills of the Israeli side, plus the possibility of exporting goods to other countries in the Middle East, to European and other markets. All Israel's large cities - Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, and Beer Sheva - are a few minutes' travel from the border. Industries created there would also directly provide a considerable number of jobs for Israelis. There would be further jobs in energy supply, transportation, communications and many other services.

Creating such a chain of industries would require considerable funding. For labor-intensive industries, where investment in equipment is minimal, about \$20,000-\$30,000 per work place is considered reasonable. The creation of 50,000 jobs would thus mean a total investment of one to one-and-a-half billion dollars. Part would be private and part public.

Owing to the special political situation of the area, private investments would probably need a government guarantee, similar to the one given the export trade.

Ultimately, a border between Israel and the Palestinian Authority that is marked by an industrial area employing tens of thousands of people will be the best guarantee of a lasting peace.

The writer is a chemical engineer.

Paranoia to power

ABRAHAM COOPER
HAROLD BRACKMAN

THERE he goes again. On the television talk show circuit promoting yesterday's "March of One Million Black Men" on Washington, Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan again descended into his own historical twilight zone of hateful defamations.

On previous mind-boggling excursions, he has called Hitler a "great man," and labeled Judaism "a gutter religion," said AIDS was invented by Jewish doctors to infect black children, accused Jews of "sucking the blood of the black community," and cast prominent Jewish organizations as "watch-dogs of the secret government... hell-bent on ruling the world and hell-bent on the destruction of America."

All the paranoid threads of the Nation of Islam's historical revisionism come together in the anonymously authored *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews*. The book, an underground bestseller on college campuses and in the African American community, claims that Jews "dominated" the Atlantic slave trade. According to Farrakhan, the tiny Jewish community of America's pre-Civil War South - comprising two-tenths of 1 percent of the 1860 population - actually owned 75 percent of enslaved African Americans.

Just last Sunday on American national television, Farrakhan refused to back away from his assertion that, during the Holocaust, "little Jews died, while big Jews made money in World War II. Little Jews were being turned to soap, while big Jews washed themselves in it."

This wholesale revisionism of history is clearly designed to obscure the true legacy of close black-Jewish collaboration in America's civil rights Movement.

GIVEN HIS long record of intolerance, why would Maya Angelou, Nobel Prize winner, as well as prominent clergy and leading politicians line up behind Farrakhan? Because racial polarization breeds paranoia, and Farrakhan, who repackages white extremist visions of "the new world order" for African American consumption, knows how to translate racial paranoia into power.

According to a 1994 poll, 60 to 70 percent of African Americans consider Farrakhan "an effective leader" who "speaks the truth" and "is good for the black community." In a 1995 poll of black newspaper readers, he topped Jesse Jackson as the "most effective African American leader."

White Americans, particularly those who strongly identify with the historic struggle for equal opportunity, may be worried or appalled, but Farrakhan's ability to demand attention and evoke fear on the other side of the racial divide impresses many African Americans, whether or not they have faith in his much-hyped self-help programs.

Candor also requires admitting that many support him because of, not despite, his extreme views. Thirty percent of African Americans suspect that the AIDS virus is a plot against their community; twice that many believe the government may be deliberately encouraging drug use among blacks. Given the current political climate, few black leaders are offering positive solutions that would challenge the scapegoating and excuses that are the tap root of Farrakhan's appeal.

Certainly, all men and women of whatever rainbow hue should take responsibility for strengthening families and communities - the ostensible purpose of this "black men only" march. But leadership matters, and leadership built on a foundation of libelous cop-outs that seek to victimize the victims is no substitute for what Americans need to bring them together.

Almost a third of a century ago, Martin Luther King Jr. led his march to "part the waters" of racism. Today's rolling of those still-troubled waters by Farrakhan leave millions of Americans to wonder and worry: Toward what kind of "promised land" is Farrakhan's march leading black America?

Rabbi Cooper is associate dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center. Dr. Brackman, a Wiesenthal Center consultant, is author of *Ministry of Lies: The Truth Behind the Nation of Islam's 'The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews'*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

YEARNING FOR PEACE

Sir, - Differences of opinion within Israel as to the wisdom of the peace process are certainly legitimate, with one school of thought opposing it on the grounds that the PLO is not truly interested in living in peace with us but merely wishes to gain all it can from us by peaceful means as a first step towards the achievement of its avowed goal of destroying Israel in stages, whilst others feel that the risk must be taken in the hope that the gamble will pay off and some sort of peace be achieved.

What is totally unacceptable, however, is the wicked lie which is repeatedly uttered by government spokesmen, especially the prime minister, with a view to inciting the nation against opponents of their peace process, to the effect that it is peace itself, and not the peace process and the way it is being conducted, to which the right objects, because of its expansionist dreams of a Greater Israel. This being so, it is argued, the Israeli right and Hamas can be linked together in that all are rejectionists of peace.

Naturally, the international media, which is never loath to lash out

at Israel, have seized upon the story that "the Israeli right and Hamas are anti-peace," but what is more distressing still is that friends of Israel, like Londoner Stanley Medicks (Letters, September 12), also lump together Sharon, Weiss, etc. and the Hamas terrorists as being people who are trying to undermine peace and for whom "coexistence is a dirty word." No doubt such supporters of Israel have been influenced by government propaganda, but it is hard to understand how a thinking person who does not, unlike the government, have an axe to grind, can fail to understand that it is fear for Israel's security in the wake of the numerous concessions being made to the PLO which motivates the right in its opposition to the peace process.

All Israelis long for peace and when the government claims otherwise it is guilty of blatantly (and knowingly) distorting the truth to further its own ends. Such cynicism plays straight into the hands of Israel bashers the world over.

RHONA YEMINI
Givatayim.

CLOSURE'S EFFECTIVENESS

Sir, - I am writing this letter on a day when closure as been imposed. From my window overlooking Wadi Hailam near Jerusalem, I have watched for years Arabs coming over the hill to work in Israel in defiance of the closure order. Whenever I call the police, I am made to feel like a bother, or there is a half-hearted attempt to do something.

Recently, after my call to the police, some Arabs were turned back. They sat under a shady tree for a while and then I presume went back to their work site. It is apparent that they have a work destination, that Israelis hire them to work during a closure and that the police overlook it. The Arabs have learned at every level that rules in Israel are not to be taken seriously: students learn this in school, and the Israeli contractors who hire the Arab workers know they are free to defy the law.

Only one group in Israel feels the clout of the police - those citizens who assemble to express their opposition to the government policies, a normal and expected right in all Western democracies.

H. BENAMI
Mevaseret Zion.

PEOPLE OF HONOR

Sir, - With his usual supreme huizpa and double-think, Prime Minister Rabin has condemned Labor MKs Avigdor Kahalani and Emanuel Zissman for "betraying" their party in voting against the Oslo 2 suicide covenant. When the final books are written in Heaven (and even in those written by future historians), these men will receive their due honor for putting their true principles, and Jewish survival, ahead of totalitarian-style "party loyalty."

If Messrs. Zissman and Kahalani have "read themselves out of Labor," they need not worry. If they have lost their place with the Labor lemmings, they have found it with people of honor.

SHAUL CEDER
Jerusalem.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Sir, - In your editorial of September 15, you correctly perceive the enormous threat to our country posed by the current widespread, and evidently government-instigated, plague of police brutality against right-wing protesters and even suspected would-be protesters. But you continue to say that it is unlikely that "self-styled human rights organizations will seek a remedy for brutality against people whose politics they despise."

As a politically left-leaning, long-standing member of Amnesty International, I will do my utmost to combat the use of unjustified force against anyone, my political foes and allies alike; I believe the majority of those actively involved in human rights groups would stand beside me, too. It was with no surprise that I read in the 1995 Amnesty International Report not only of the

administrative detention in 1994 of hundreds of Palestinians, but also of nine members of Kach. There was certainly no political lobby for Amnesty to include this. It is simply that Amnesty opposes administrative detention and other unjust punitive measures across the board, period.

Rabin and Shaleh should realize that the current tactics used to prevent and disperse demonstrations of the right will alienate centrist voters and thereby jeopardize continuation of the peace process. Because of the ridiculously slow pace of road construction in this country, I already spend hours each week in traffic jams. The few more minutes I would have to wait for demonstrations to be peacefully dispersed in a small price to pay for the preservation of democracy.

JEREMY D. SCHIFF
Rehovot.

Family Values

Marching to the Beat of a Million Drummers

By DON TERRY

THE bandwagon for Louis Farrakhan's Million Man March in Washington tomorrow is packed with a cross section of black America, from the militant to the mild.

But where it is going and how far it will follow Mr. Farrakhan, the leader of the Nation of Islam, is much less clear and is the subject of intense debate in black barber shops, beauty parlors, corporate hallways and college campuses across the country. The rally in the capital is draped in the banners of responsibility, patriarchy, God and black nationalism, leaving some to wonder whether the crowded wagon is headed for the political right. Or is it destined for a more familiar path of protest and stubborn faith in government? Will it hook its fate to the Republicans next year when the nation holds the last Presidential election of the 20th century? Or will it follow a black general to the White House?

Or perhaps its wheels will fall off after tomorrow because too many people are trying to steer.

Some black political figures have endorsed the march while distancing themselves from Mr. Farrakhan, who is the keynote speaker. Dismissing their efforts,

the Rev. Benjamin F. Davis Jr., the national director of the march, said, "The message and the message have transcended all divisions in the black community."

No one knows how many men will actually answer Mr. Farrakhan's call and show up tomorrow. The head of the 8.2-million member National Baptist Convention has told his followers not to attend, and so has W. Deen Mohammed, the leader of the largest group of black Muslims in the country. The National Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have declined participation. Gen. Colin L. Powell sent his regrets, citing his book tour.

But at least 10,000 Chicagoans plan to attend. Supporters in Washington include

Now is the time to act. But what is the way to go?

Mayor Marion S. Barry, Jesse Jackson and the Congressional Black Caucus but not Representative Gary A. Franks of Connecticut, a Republican and a harsh critic of Mr. Farrakhan. The Hartford City Council has designated tomorrow a holy day, enabling employees to take unpaid leave or use their vacation time. Schools in Camden, N.J., will close because so many employees are going. New York City organizers expect to fill 1,600 buses.

Mr. Farrakhan has told black women not to come. This march, he says, is the business of men. But as a concession, he has invited Maya Angelou, the poet, and Rosa Parks, the civil rights heroine, to speak.

Almost everyone, however, agrees that

black people can no longer sit still. It is time to do something, almost anything.

"In the black community, there is a unified unhappiness with the state of racial progress and a wide level of unity about seeing something done," said Michael C. Dawson, an associate professor of political science at the University of Chicago. "But there is real disagreement about what should be on the black agenda."

At the rally speakers are expected to call for a voter registration drive and an end to cutbacks in education and job-training programs. Some will call for a black political convention next spring to prepare a litmus test for Presidential candidates.

"On the eve of the last Presidential race in this century, we do not intend to allow the black vote to be for sale," Mr. Chavis said. "One way to keep it from being so is to make sure we have an agenda, a national black political agenda. But if a white candidate commits to our agenda, we are going beyond skin politics."

Mr. Farrakhan describes the rally as "a holy day of atonement, reconciliation and responsibility," in which men have a chance to apologize to women and to God for not taking better care of their families. In many ways, Mr. Farrakhan is a conservative, and on the surface, at least, some of the rally's themes echo those heard at Republican

Continued on page 2



Nancy Carpenter

Next: A Tense Transition

The Suspense Isn't Over in Haiti

By LARRY ROHTER

UNDER the protection of 20,000 American troops, Jean-Bertrand Aristide returned to Haiti in triumph a year ago today. Much has changed in this country since then, including the Clinton Administration's level of commitment to the beneficiary of its first successful foreign policy gamble. But one central fact remains constant: even with his term of office rapidly drawing to a close, Mr. Aristide's authority shows no sign of ebbing.

Soon, however, Mr. Aristide's countrymen will discover whether one man's magnetism and charisma are sufficient to sustain an entire nation. And that promises to make for a tense next four months.

In that time, Haiti is scheduled first to elect and then to swear in a successor to Mr. Aristide, who is prohibited by the Haitian Constitution from serving two consecutive terms. And barely two weeks after the Feb. 7 inauguration date of the new president, the United Nations is scheduled to withdraw the 6,900 foreign soldiers and policemen who have been the guarantors of the country's security.

Once they are removed, Haiti will again be left to defend itself.

Haiti's DeGaulle

The uncertainty that situation has engendered has little to do with Mr. Aristide himself, since most Haitians assume he will be running the country for the next five years, regardless of who is sitting in the National Palace. As Lionel Delatour, a

leader of a reformist business group here, puts it, "Aristide is now for Haiti what Charles de Gaulle was for the Fifth Republic in France, or what Perón was for Argentina"—that is, a force so dominant that it scarcely matters whether he is on the throne or merely behind it.

America's Contribution

Rather, it is the prospect of relying on an untested and hastily trained national police force of some 5,000 members that is particularly unnerving to Haitians, many of whom continue to hope the United Nations will have a change of heart and extend its mandate here. In contrast to operations in places like Bosnia and Somalia, the peacekeeping force here has encountered no major setbacks, but that does not mean United Nations officials are willing to stay. Instead, they appear eager not to push their luck.

The United States has also contributed to the uneasiness that now prevails here. In order to avoid difficulties with Congressional Republicans who despise Mr. Aristide, the Clinton Administration has pressed the Haitian President to fulfill his promise to leave office, rather than seek restoration at the three years of his term that he got as a result of the military coup that overthrew him on Sept. 30, 1991. But Senator Jesse Helms is now seeking to hold up disbursement of \$1.5 million in American aid intended to conduct the very election that will show Mr. Aristide to the door.

"The issue now comes down not to Haiti and its internal politics, but election-year politics in the United States," one adviser to Mr. Aristide said about the hostile Republicans



President Aristide, at a celebration in Port-au-Prince last February.

and their behavior. "It seems to me counterproductive to what their claims are."

After refusing for months to state unequivocally that he will step down, Mr. Aristide finally made a pledge in language satisfactory to Washington; if he had not, Vice President Al Gore would not be coming today to take part in the anniversary celebrations. But the President has also said he will respect the will of the new Parliament, dominated by legislators eager to do his bidding, that is to be seated today. They are already being urged by graffiti in the streets to follow this course: "No negotiations: Three more years for Aristide."

An Important Ally

The dangers of trying to get anything done without Mr. Aristide as an ally were illustrated last week when Prime Minister Smark Michel, frustrated by his inability to push through an economic reform package that the President has quietly undermined, decided he could no longer function and submitted his resignation.

The next prime minister, it is safe to assume, will be much less likely to aggressively pursue policies regarded as excessively friendly to foreign interests, such as cooperation with the International Monetary Fund and the privatization of state enterprises.

If there was a way to do it, the United States and the other members of the United Nations coalition that engineered Mr. Aristide's return to office last Oct. 15 would probably prefer to see him remain in

Continued on page 4

Better Classics

Those old guys kept leaving out the good parts.

By Caryn James

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Squeezed

Two Mayors, two cities, plenty of compromises.

By Steven Lee Myers

3

The End of Anarchy?

In Africa, the strong begin to help the weak.

By Howard W. French

4

Ideas & Trends

How Bill Gates Is Imitating Art

By EDWARD ROTHSTEIN

ABOUT 60 years ago, the German philosopher Walter Benjamin argued that the experience of art was being irrevocably transformed by the technology of reproduction. Little did he know.

Last week, William H. Gates, the chairman of the Microsoft Corporation, purchased the Bettmann Archive for an undisclosed sum. He hopes to translate the collection of 17 million photographs and images into digital form and clone them into software for home computers.

This is reproduction to the second power: mass reproduction of objects that are already reproductions. The Bettmann's photographic images — John F. Kennedy Jr. saluting the passing casket of his father, napalmed Vietnamese children screaming down a road, a tank burning during the short-lived Prague spring, John D. Rockefeller demonstrating giving a dime to a poor black child with a frayed hat — will join Mr. Gates's digitized art works from the National Gallery in London, the Philadelphia Museum of

Millions of photographs will be available to home-computer users. Will some of their value be lost in translation?

Art and the once reverentially guarded collection of the Barnes Foundation.

All this will become grist for a massive digital mill, a database that will be open to everyone, for a fee. The art works, of course, have the most difficult adjustment to make as cyberspace images. They were made to be unique, and so far, they remain so. The technology does not yet exist — and may never exist — that can precisely reproduce colors, brush strokes, contrasts and painterly gestures. That would allow almost undetectable forgery.

The Bettmann Archive, on the other hand, may be perfectly at home. The archive began as the personal collection of Otto L. Bettmann, who fled Nazi Germany in 1935 with two trunks full of images on 35-millimeter film; it was a collection made for reproduction. Unlike a scholarly or museum archive, the Bettmann's entire reason for being has been to provide material for newspapers, book publishers, and magazines; they would search the files in New York or have photographs sent, and pay to publish a picture of Bonnie and Clyde or Teddy Roosevelt.

Born to Be Copied

A digitized version of the archive would actually turn out to be useful. Many publications would be able to download the images directly into their own computers. The catalogue may become more sophisticated. The value of this collection is partly in the order imposed upon it.

Where does one file a photo of Miss Rose la Rose doing leg cycling while lying on a bed? What about a picture of an anonymous man furiously thrusting his fist at the camera? At the Bettmann, many such images are searchable only on yellowing index cards, some using quaint filing categories like "humans." A computerized archive could be much more easily explored.

Some technological problems would have to be addressed, of course. Each digital reproduction will be an exact copy of the digital original. Will Mr. Gates need to build in a copy protection scheme like the one used by digital audio tape recorders, so electronic copies are controlled? Can the digitization closely match the quality of film? If anyone can solve these problems though, Mr. Gates will, particularly given the incentive: each digitized image will effectively create a new copyright for public domain material.

But Mr. Gates also plans on changing the very



Coming to your home screen: digitized pictures of pictures. Above, a super-pixelated version of a photographic self-portrait of a photographer, Darius Kinsey, from the early 1900's.

character of the archive. "The future is the use of digital images by millions of consumers instead of tens of thousands of businesses," said Doug Rowan, the president of Mr. Gates's imaging company, the Corbis Corporation. The archive will earn its keep as a source not for publications but for desktop computers.

This is being hailed as a democratization, making history more accessible to the public. And here is where the doubts creep in. First, will the public really use the archive? A very small segment is now available through Compuserve, an on-line service; numerical counters show how often each image has been viewed. After a year, most have not been called up more than a few hundred times, and the most popular images seem to be of Raquel Welch in black lace lingerie and a topless revue in Tokyo. It is difficult to imagine much greater demand for these 17 million images; what need does any consumer have of a picture of a 1940's grocery store?

But let us imagine that the American computer consumer gets into the habit of downloading pictures of, say, Senator Joseph McCarthy consulting with a boyish Roy Cohn, or Mata Hari in a belly dancing costume. That is when the real problems begin. Because with proliferation, the very power of the images will change.

Downloading Too Much

Benjamin argued that while a work of art used to have an almost cultic value and seemed embedded "in the fabric of tradition," the technology of reproduction robbed it of aura, creating a different relationship with the onlooker.

Something like that may even happen here. The images, partly because of their restricted

use, retain a kind of iconic quality: those pictures of napalmed children or the Kennedy coffin are familiar enough to be symbols of recent American history, but not so common as to be meaningless. That is why the concept of an archive, storing precious objects, is important. Will all sense of occasion be eliminated if these images are sold in packs like collections of clip art or computer type fonts?

The Bettmann Archive, at least in its early decades, was partly an expression of one man's interests and tastes. Dr. Bettmann is the son of an orthopedic surgeon and much of his collection shows historical medical and surgical techniques (some visible on Compuserve). The purchase of 11 million photographs from United Press International in 1990 definitively changed the character of the Bettmann. Mr. Gates's acquisition will finish the job of homogenization. He is interested in quantity rather than depth, thinking of photographs for "consumers." He is one of them. In his mansion now being built outside Seattle, he is installing giant state-of-the-art screens on which state-of-the-art digital images of great paintings will be shown.

For all of Mr. Gates's genius, this is not the approach of an enlightened Medici who comprehends the power of art and then becomes a patron and advocate. This is the approach of a monitor gazer. Even the archives' images may suffer with this sensibility, becoming like the Mona Lisa or Beethoven's Fifth Symphony: objects so clichéd and commonplace, and so subject to manipulation and caricature, that they almost seem lost to our past and future. In that case, important journalistic photographs, like so much else, will gradually fade into the teeming world of cyber-detritus.

Marching in Washington

A Million Drummers

Continued from page 1

gatherings: God, loyalty, family, discipline. "I have often made the point," said Salim Muwakkil, an editor at In These Times who is a former member of the Nation of Islam, "if it were not for his expressions of anti-Semitism, Minister Farrakhan would be the candidate of the New Gingriches, because he is basically talking their talk. It's the same message that the church is trying to sell, but the young aren't listening to the church. They are listening to Farrakhan." Though a critic of the Nation of Islam, Mr. Muwakkil says he plans to attend the rally.

Just as some of the marchers tomorrow will embrace the message but shun the messenger, blacks who approve of the family-values themes often denounce House Speaker Newt Gingrich and the tone of his "Contract With America." Blacks make the case that their values have been as solid and traditional as those elsewhere in America.

"This whole notion that the right has a patent on family values is absolute nonsense," said Connie Tucker, director of the Southern Organizing Committee for Economic and Social Justice, an Atlanta-based group involved in environmental issues in Southern black communities. "We believe a lot of our families have been destroyed by racism, and now we have to build them back up. What the far right is saying now has been discussed in our community for years, and it has nothing to do with conservative politics."

Dennis M. Walcott, president of the New York Urban League, agreed. "I don't think the march represents a rightward shift," he said. "What it

represents is the true beliefs of blacks for years: self-determination, strengthening families. Minister Farrakhan is not saying anything new, and this march does not represent anything new."

But Mr. Farrakhan has added another reason for the decline of the black family: the black man. His call for black men to atone is one of the most controversial elements of the march. For some supporters and opponents of the march, it sounds a lot like blaming the victim.

"I don't support this march for a variety of reasons," said Roger Wilkins, a professor of history at George Mason University. "The first thing is, I don't think black men have to atone to

The call for atonement strikes the wrong chord with many people.

the nation at large. What black men need is not atonement, they need jobs. You need jobs to make strong families."

But Conrad Muhammad, minister of the Nation of Islam's Mosque No. 7 in Harlem, said, "We never blame the victim." He added: "White America has to accept culpability for the condition of black people. But we have reached a point where as black people we don't have another moment to waste waiting for government."

Ron Walters, a professor of political science at Howard University and a march supporter, said

the notion of a collective atonement has caused much discomfort. "But the main thing is people want to make a statement about the condition of the black male," he said. "The black male is the most vilified symbol of our society."

Ms. Tucker, who supports the march, voiced reservations about its philosophy of patriarchy. "My concern is that there be no implication that somehow black men are more oppressed than black women," she said. "While black men are undergoing a character assassination from external forces, black women are undergoing an assassination internally. Just listen to gangster rap."

No matter what the turnout tomorrow, Mr. Farrakhan should be smiling like a lottery winner. He has collected a jackpot of publicity, the coin of politicians as well as tabloid celebrities and demagogues.

"If the march is successful," Mr. Wilkins said, "it seems to me a lot of people who are not in the Nation of Islam and who are not nationalists will view him as somebody who has provided the black community a great service."

"I think that's bad," he said. "His attacks on Jews, whether direct or indirect, are vile. They distort our history and our struggle and who we have been as a people."

Others argue that tomorrow's rally has already grown beyond the reach of one man. "This is not about Minister Farrakhan," Mr. Walters said. "He issued the call and started this, but it has taken on a life of its own. This could be a watershed march. It could mark the renewal of grassroots political organizing. This march belongs to the people, and they've taken it over."

Camping Up The Classics

By CARYN JAMES

At various times in the new movie "The Scarlet Letter," Demi Moore brings to mind a flower child, a Playboy model and her own notorious Vanity Fair cover. As Hester Prynne, the ultimate scarlet woman, she prances through the woods with flowers in her hair, bathes while the camera caresses her body, and puts a hand on her nude pregnant tummy.

The film retains a few things from Hawthorne's novel: Hester Prynne, single mother Arthur Dimmesdale, her minister-husband; Roger Chillingworth, her vegetal husband. The book ends with satisfying panache when the minister drops dead of a guilt-ridden heart. On screen Hester and Arthur hitch up a horse cart and move to Virginia, but an upbeat ending is the least of the movie's slap-happy changes.

Literal-Mindedness

"The Scarlet Letter" is simply the latest and wackiest of recent batch of films, mini-series and novels that alter the classics in a literal-minded way. They dramatize the original author's every innuendo and fustily plug every hole in the plot — even when those holes create a brilliant aura of mystery.

Instead of luring viewers into the culture of the past, these works add a modern sensibility, for easy access. So on screen "The Scarlet Letter" tosses in plenty of sex and violence, including a tryst in a barn and an Indian attack, as if Hawthorne had left out all the good parts. And a recent PBS version of Edith Wharton's "Buccannery" (last adapted from an unfinished novel "complete" by Marion Mainwaring two years ago) shows two men in bed. Wouldn't Wharton have written that way if she had lived in a more permissive era? But it hardly matters when readers and viewers have an insatiable need for mystery to be solved, ambiguities cleared up, old-fashioned notions updated.

Hester Prynne alone gets two prequels. For a while now the new "Scarlet Letter" portrays her life

bumped into characters from "Jane Eyre." In Emma Tennant's "Pemberley or, Pride and Prejudice Continued" (St. Martin's Press, 1993), Elizabeth finds that marriage to Mr. Darcy is rocky. And these are only some of the nipping prequels and sequels that have turned up in the last few years.

They exist for the obvious reasons: love and money. Some aficionados cannot resist new versions of their beloved characters, no matter how silly the result. "Scarlett," the book (Warner Books, 1991) and the miniseries, solved Margaret Mitchell's great love riddle — "Oh, Rhett, if you leave, what'll I do?" — by sending Scarlett to Ireland. Money rolled in, even though fans of "Gone with the Wind," the book and the movie, had been inventing better solutions on their own for decades. And a sequel to that sequel is due in 1997, written not by Margaret Mitchell or Alexandra Ripley but by the busy Emma Tennant.

Though prequels and sequels may satisfy benign curiosity, they also

So Rhett left, and then Scarlett went to Ireland.

hint at a troubling cultural condition: distrust of one's own imagination. And with serious literature, sequels and explanations suggest a profound misunderstanding of art.

Yet there is so much money to be made that some artists have even managed their own works. After Jane Campion's exquisite 1993 film "The Piano" came out, so did a novelization concocted by Ms. Campion and written by Kate Pullinger. There we learn what Ms. Campion never reveals in the film she wrote and directed: why Holly Hunter's character, Ada, has refused to talk. She was a head, not a heart, and her reason, it's rather witty. Ada puts sugar onto the dinner table and starts to play with it. Her father wants her to stop, then yells, "You, child, will go to your room and not speak the rest of the day." Little did he know she would overreact.

Still, how could Jane Campion have done such a thing? Surely she knows that the mystery of Ada's silence is part of the film's enigmatic beauty. Still, of all people, must understand the rule that makes art inexhaustible: we're not supposed to know everything.

Ms. Campion, noted in Entertainment Weekly, explained why she agreed to the novel. "I got quite greedy," she said. "I hadn't received any income yet from the film."

Of course, sometimes great violence must be done to transform a classic. Amy Heckel's "Clueless" wittily changes the heroine of Austen's "Emma" to a trend-conscious teen-ager in Beverly Hills. It makes more sense that filling in Hester Prynne's date book with: "Sunday afternoon, Arthur. Barn."

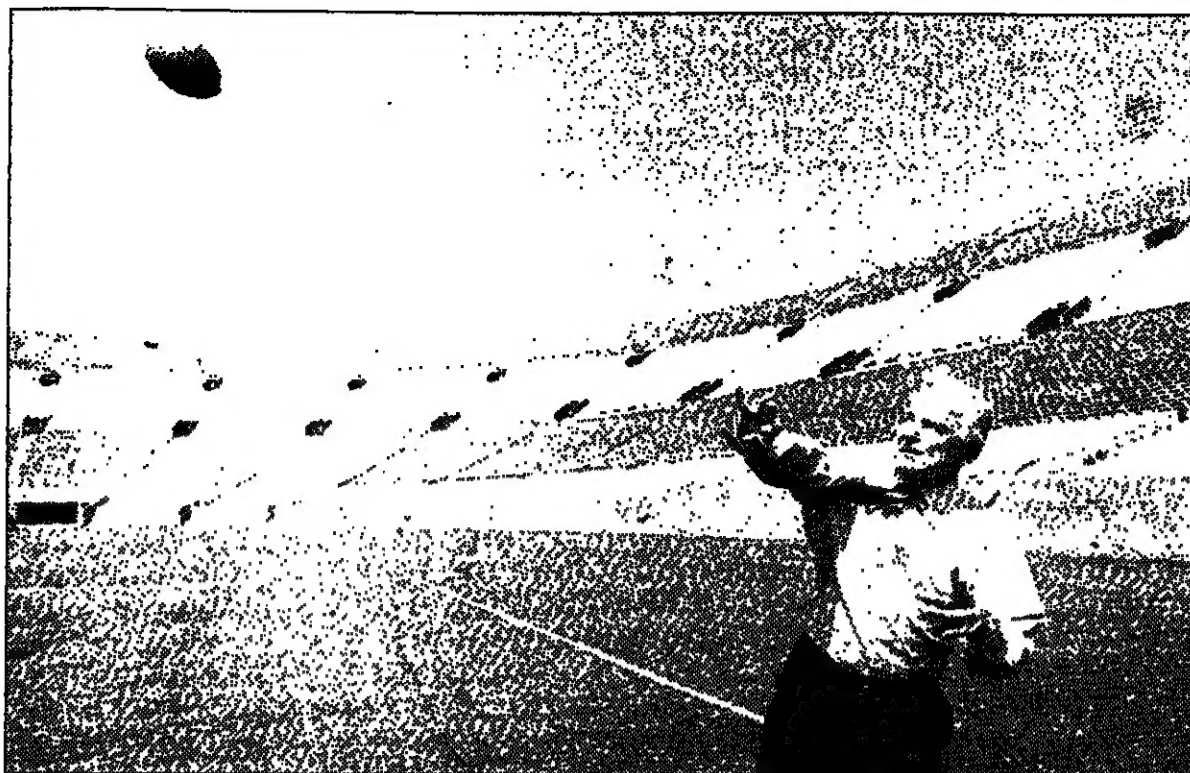


Gary Oldman and Demi Moore give "The Scarlet Letter" an R-rating.

The Nation



Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani leading the Pakistani Independence Parade in August.



Mayor Richard J. Riordan at rededication of Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum last year.

A Tale of Two Republican Mayors

By STEVEN LEE MYERS

THEY vaulted into office as outsiders spouting reform slogans and pledging to upset the liberal apple cart that has been big-city politics for most of this century. The very thought, at the time, seemed downright revolutionary: the Mayors of the nation's two largest cities, overwhelmingly Democratic cities to boot, were Republicans.

Mayor Richard J. Riordan of Los Angeles and Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani of New York, taking office in July 1993 and January 1994, set out to prove that their blend of law and order, fiscal conservatism and moderation on social issues was just what their cities wanted. And for a time, the Mayors became poster boys for a party eager to sell itself in the nation's cities as well as the suburbs.

So far, it hasn't quite worked out that way.

Each has pursued his campaign agenda, but with different results and by starkly different means. Their political styles reflect not only their distinct personas but the personality of their cities, which, in Mr. Giuliani's case, may, at times, have worked to his advantage.

With the bombast and, critics say, sneering bluster of the prosecutor he once was, Mr. Giuliani has shaken New York's municipal bureaucracy, slashing the payroll by attrition and buyouts and bashing almost anyone he perceives as part of the Democratic status quo. Nowhere was his style of contrived chaos, then compromise, more pronounced than in his epic battle with the Board of Education. He hounded out one schools chancellor, forced the board to reverse itself and reject its choice of a successor, struck a bizarre alliance with the Brooklyn Democratic organization to endorse someone else and finally settled last week on a man he had never met and who only vaguely embraced the Mayor's original conditions for support.

Mr. Riordan, acting more like the businessman he was, has taken a more conciliatory approach toward the same goals.

Both have also had to accommodate some of the very forces — most of them Democratic — that they had rallied against as candidates. In New York, those compromises sometimes seem to have been obscured by Mr. Giuliani's muscular oratory, which reflects not only his personality and professional experience but, perhaps, the temperament of his city (although one of Mr. Riordan's predecessors, the combative Sam Yorty, may have seemed just as uncharacteristic of Los Angeles as the taciturn David N. Dinkins, whom Mr. Giuliani defeated, was of New York).

The Second Half

Now, with Mr. Riordan past the midpoint of his tenure and Mr. Giuliani nearing his, they have found themselves in an uncomfortable middle, sounding neither terribly Republican nor very Democratic — with their popularity slipping. If independence has become a political virtue, the flip side is that the Mayors have alienated both sides.

And the pressure is likely to increase. Their cities are almost certain to suffer deep cuts in Federal aid at the hands of Republicans in Congress. That's not likely to sit well with pivotal Democratic voters.

"They've at least established that it's possible to be elected as a Republican in overwhelmingly Democratic city," said Jay Severin, a Republican campaign strategist based in New York. "The real acid test is whether they can be re-elected."

Despite the stylistic differences, the parallels between these two Mayors are striking. Their elections, although by narrow margins, seemed to signal a willingness of weary voters to take a chance on men who had never before held elective office. They both replaced black mayors, prevailing in campaigns that

underscored deep racial and economic divisions. They cast themselves as conservative on crime and government bureaucracy, while moderate on social issues like abortion and gay rights.

In the nonpartisan elections in Los Angeles, Mr. Riordan made less of his party affiliation than of his business background. Mr. Giuliani ran as a non-Democrat and would have lost without the votes he also received as the candidate of the maverick Liberal Party. Once in City Hall, they both balanced budgets, trimmed taxes, imposed managerial discipline and invested new resources in police departments — in turn, claiming some of the credit for significant declines in reported crime.

"The message that came out of both elections was a desire for a more efficient urban government, urban government that would be socially and fiscally responsible, urban government that made public safety its priority," Mr. Giuliani's chief of staff, Randy Mastro, said. "I think both of these Mayors have focused the debate on these issues."

But they have also done things that, whether for pragmatism or politics or both, have defied the very expectations they set. Both have backed off from the wholesale shift of municipal services to private companies — in part because of the opposition of municipal unions. Mr. Giuliani has even forged a tacit alliance with New York's unions that, to his critics, has undermined his pledges to extract specific productivity improvements and other concessions (although some critics acknowledge that he is only now undergoing his first real test in current bargaining).

"When you play to the organized labor movement, as he has, you're back in the old saddle again, just like mayors have done for years," said Ester R. Fuchs, a professor at Barnard College and a Dinkins adviser.

Nonetheless, these two Mayors have scored best with wary Democrats when they defied their own party. To the dismay of Republicans, they both rallied behind

President Clinton on gun control and the crime bill. And they both crossed party lines to endorse Democrats for statewide office: Mr. Riordan for Senator Diane Feinstein and Mr. Giuliani for Gov. Mario M. Cuomo, the embodiment of Democratic liberalism.

Mr. Riordan's gamble paid off; at least Ms. Feinstein won. Mr. Giuliani's did not. The endorsement catapulted his approval ratings for a while, but he is still regarded as a traitor by supporters of the new Republican Governor, George E. Pataki.

"Orthodoxy," Mr. Severin said, "is a luxury that a big-city Republican cannot easily afford. Their brand of Republicanism is accommodation."

Both Mayors also have had to balance the promise of change they offered core supporters with the wariness of Democrats who consider the Republican Contract With America a threat to America's cities.

In Name Only

Mr. Riordan ducked the debate in California last year over Proposition 187, which would limit government benefits for immigrants, but ordered a review of the city's affirmative action policies. Mr. Giuliani has rallied against Republican efforts to restrict immigration, but has remained unusually muted on proposed Federal cuts in Medicaid and welfare.

Their critiques have not always sat well with fellow Republicans. For a time, Mr. Riordan was greeted by party colleagues wearing pins that read, "RINO," for Republican in Name Only. And after the Cuomo endorsement, angry Republicans suggested that Mr. Giuliani drop the facade and change parties, which is what the city's last Republican Mayor, John V. Lindsay, did.

Now they stand at a crossroads, embraced wholeheartedly by neither side. "This is why it's particularly difficult these days to be a Republican mayor," Mr. Shonenshein said, "and why mayors never rise to higher office."

Bilingual Questions

The Answer Is Either 'Si' or 'No Way'

By WILLIAM CELIS 34

NO single issue is more emblematic of America's ambivalence toward immigrants than bilingual education. And now nagging questions have recast and magnified the issue, which has even become a subject of Presidential politics.

If the debate is familiar, the context is new. Bilingual education has become a target of anti-immigration groups and others eager to have English declared the nation's official language. Like affirmative action, bilingual education has been derided by the descendants of immigrants as an entitlement, a form of preferential treatment that, because it costs more in the short term, is bought at the expense of other school services.

Finally, it is regarded by some critics as another example of self-perpetuating bureaucratic bloat. The Federal Government now spends an estimated \$250 million a year on bilingual education in public schools, where a shortage of money has made those programs, even if they are considered desirable in principle, harder and harder to justify in practice.

The Push Is On

That is clearly the case in New York City, where the incoming schools chancellor, Rudolph F. Crew, pledged last week to make bilingual education a way station rather than a terminus. As it is now, some students spend up to six years virtually isolated from English-speaking classes. That system has prompted lawsuits from parents who complain that, among other things, children with Spanish surnames who happen to test poorly are automatically relegated to bilingual classes regardless of how well they speak English.

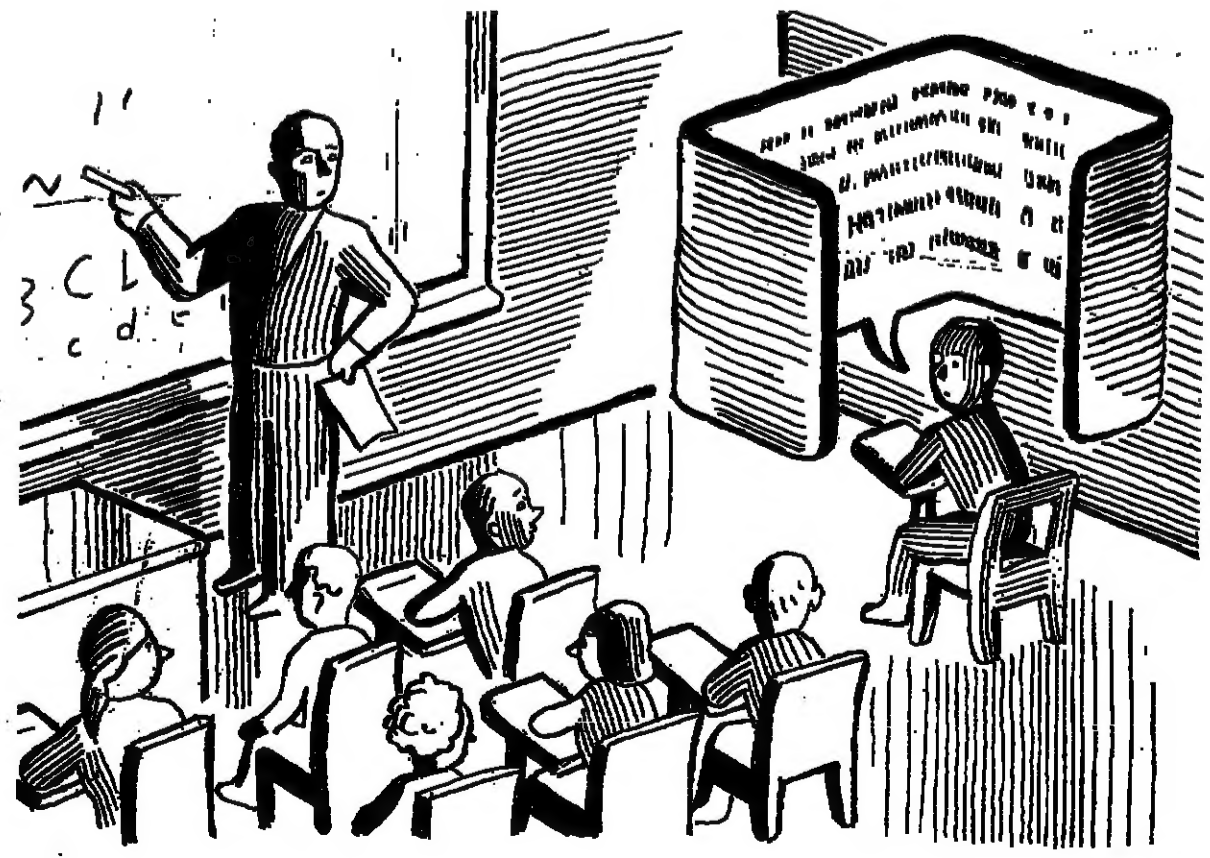
"I think that there is a need for bilingual education, but I think the need should be as a means to an end, not an end in itself," Dr. Crew said.

Now, he said, teachers and administrators often keep students in bilingual programs longer than necessary. "They don't want to let them go into the rest of the school community for fear they will meet sudden failure," he said. "I think you are going to have to really get people to see the whole system works in service to these kids."

Budgetary pressures provide a whole new dimension to a debate that, until recently, was largely centered around two questions:

Is it better to immerse students in English, even if at first they may not understand the instruction, or to teach them English over several years while educating them in other subjects in their native language?

And even if bilingual programs are better, why should the 1 in 20 public school students in the nation



David Suter

who can't speak English be taught in their own language today when the immigrant children who entered school speaking only Italian or Russian or Yiddish or German or Greek or Finnish a century ago managed to get along just fine?

Today, those questions seem to have been overtaken by concerns about whether bilingual programs yield the returns that would justify their cost. A backlash against entitlements and preferential programs has been aggravated by art, music, sports and other school activities have been decimated.

At the same time, enrollment in many districts is increasing — in New York City, at the rate of 20,000 students a year, many of them immigrants. And that puts even more pressure on school spending. Out of a total budget of \$8 billion, the Board of Education spends \$300 million a year on bilingual programs.

At the beginning of this century, when foreign-born people constituted nearly twice the proportion of the population that they do today, immigrants' assimilation by learning English was taken for granted. But for those who could not learn the language, there were plenty of factory jobs available to dropouts. Today, even the most menial service jobs demand some ability to speak and read English (which may explain why, by some reports, more of today's immigrants earn less for longer periods than their counterparts did a century ago).

Still, bilingual education has received decidedly mixed reviews since it was first upheld by the United States Supreme Court in 1973 — in a case involving Chinese children in San Francisco.

Some educators say the best bilingual programs speed immigrants into all-English classes at their

normal grade level after two or three years. But some parents complain that students are left to languish in bilingual programs well beyond the three to five years in which they are expected — or required — to move into the academic mainstream.

All sides in the debate agree that bilingual education has fallen woefully short of its promise. Supporters say it never has been given a chance. They say that bilingual programs have too often been underfunded, grudgingly put in place by school systems that never devised challenging curriculums, and taught by teachers who were not well trained in bilingual education.

Now, some colleges are preparing bilingual teachers better. Also, many states are letting school systems certify educated immigrant parents as teachers after short training sessions. Many cities, including San Francisco and, more recently, New York, have established "newcomer schools" where the entire student body is foreign-born and the courses are taught by teachers fluent in an array of languages. (In New York, students also learn in Spanish, Chinese, Russian, Korean, Polish and French, to name a few.)

Next, College

Some bilingual programs do seem to work. Fully half of the 7,100 students in the Calexico Unified School District, in California near the Arizona state line and the Mexican border, are enrolled in bilingual classes. Most of the students are poor. But the district graduates nearly 90 percent of its high school students and sends nearly as many to four-year colleges. Calexico's curriculum for Spanish-speaking students and for English speakers are the same. The Spanish speakers move first into "sheltered English" classes conducted in both languages and then, typically within three to four years, transfer to all-English classes where they manage to perform at the same grade level as their English-speaking classmates.

"It can be done," says Emily J. Palacio, Calexico's assistant superintendent of instructional services. "But many school districts have viewed bilingual education as a compliance program and not an education program."

Still, at a time when school budgets are tight and when many Americans see immigrants as competition for employment rather than as potential assets in an increasingly global economy, the debate over bilingual education is not just academic.

"Do immigrants deserve special services? Yes," says Sanford J. Ungar, an American University professor and author of "Fresh Blood: The New American Immigrant."

"Will they get them? No. Not in this political climate."

The World

Africa's Nations Start to Be Their Brothers' Keepers

By HOWARD W. FRENCH

TWO impressions, all the more disturbing for their harshly conflicting nature, leap out at any visitor to this war-ravaged West African country, and to its two immediate neighbors, Liberia and Guinea.

All three gush with natural riches: diamonds, bauxite, gold, iron, rubber and endless stands of dense tropical forest. And yet everywhere, the average citizen barely scratches out an existence in what is, even for this poorest of continents, a brutish squalor.

For nearly a decade now, this sub-region has lived as if under a plague. Aimless and savage civil wars have rent Liberia and

So it is now possible to see this region's troubles in an entirely different light.

In both Liberia and Sierra Leone, the dramatically changed equations are due to a new development in the political history of the region. In each case, neighboring countries, rather than former colonial powers or international bodies, have taken a stand against anarchy and begun to turn the tide.

A War's End

In Liberia, several years of diplomatic and military efforts by other West African states, led by Nigeria and Ghana, resulted last month in an end to a war that had killed 150,000 people; the efforts also brought the formation of a new coalition Government.

In Sierra Leone, a war that began as a spillover from Liberia's chaos now seems to be inching tentatively toward a similar conclusion. As in Liberia, soldiers from Nigeria and other nearby countries have helped stabilize the Government.

Even more important, in the eyes of many foreign analysts, however, was the recent arrival of fighter-trainers from the South African firm Executive Outcomes, whose use of air power and mastery of guerrilla warfare seem to have placed the rebel Revolutionary United Front on the defensive.

"The first level of assuring peace and security lies with the people in the country themselves," said Michael Chege, a Kenyan scholar at Harvard's Center for International Affairs. "Once you fail to get consensus at the national level, you have to begin to do so at the regional, or neighborhood level. And that is what we are seeing here, the exercise of regional influence filling a vacuum left by outside powers since the end of the cold war."

African scholars say that the need to act in a concerted fashion is only one lesson of the recent West African experience. Rather than being a case of things falling apart, they say, the problems in places like Liberia and Sierra Leone demonstrate that the worst crises tend to occur in places where



Outside assistance has helped stabilize Sierra Leone's Government. A South African-trained drill instructor teaching army recruits.

In West Africa, regional concern has stopped one war and slowed another.

Sierra Leone, while Guinea, a country frozen in dictatorship, has been flooded with refugees.

Many outsiders — notably the journalist Robert Kaplan — have likened this rotting underbelly of West Africa to an incubator of some approaching anarchy. Chaos, Mr. Kaplan argues, will sweep the continent as populations explode and poorly managed societies fall apart in a cascade of dominoes.

But now something new and surprising seems to be happening: Liberia managed recently to cobble together a peace pact, and battlefield setbacks have forced the rebels in Sierra Leone to contemplate political negotiations.

the colonial era failed to establish systems of modern government in the first place.

In southern Africa, with its fabulously rich but deep and costly mines, and in much of West Africa, with its extensive export-based agriculture, the English and French laid down roots in their colonies that still give the impression that they had intended to stay. Roads and schools were built throughout those countries, and administration was extended to every corner of the hinterland. In this troubled corner of West Africa, however, where mineral wealth lies virtually on the surface waiting to be plucked, and long, heavy rains favored the spread of diseases like malaria and yellow fever (the region came to be known as the "white man's grave"), colonizers made few fixed investments.

The Outsiders' Helpers

Instead, the outside world relied on local intermediaries — populations of resettled slaves, Syrian immigrants or traditional chiefs — to help run economies that were little more than machines of extraction.

"The state never extended its writ in Liberia in the sense that it did in other

African countries," said Ellwood Dunn, a Liberian professor of political science at the University of the South in Tennessee. "The conception of the leadership and of the business people was, 'If the people outside the

Some see chaos on the horizon. Wasn't it there long ago?

city are not causing trouble, why bother with them?"

If Liberia, a country founded in 1847 by returned American slaves, was never a colony in the same sense as Guinea and Sierra Leone, all three countries experienced a similar cultural, economic and political gulf within their societies. The gulf separated small, assimilated urban elites from the bulk of the population, which lived, for the most part, without the benefits of government services or modern administration.

In each country, the first leaders to wres-

tle seriously with the issue of national integration, Sékou Touré in Guinea, Siaka Stevens in Sierra Leone and William Tolbert in Liberia, failed miserably. Most of those in the elites concluded that it was far easier to live on the receipts of the enclave economies they inherited than to fashion a nation.

In retrospect, African scholars say that the results of these failures, both colonial and modern, were predictable: Chaos inevitably spread into the rural vacuums left behind by generations of neglect.

But where Mr. Kaplan draws his pessimistic conclusion of an almost irreversible tide of decay, Africans more and more are cautiously drawing hope from the region's recent changes.

Needed: Patience

"Until their tragedy, Liberians used to think of their country as a nation in the Western perception of the word, but now we know better," said Alpha Bah, a Sierra Leonean professor of history at the College of Charleston in South Carolina. "I have never seen a country that was built in 50 years. There is no reason to feel defeated, because this is a process that will take time."

Suspense Isn't Over In Haiti

Continued from page 1

office, rather than hand over the Government to a handpicked but unknown and unproven successor.

Mr. Aristide is "the only unifying force in this entire country," a diplomat here argued. "Why do something to deliberately destabilize the situation?"

The lack of palatable alternatives to Mr. Aristide is made clear by the names that emerge most often in the mounting speculation about his successor.

Several priests and former cabinet ministers are occasionally mentioned as the possible beneficiaries of his support, which would immediately confer front-runner status upon them, but the main focus of conjecture is Mr. Aristide's loyal aide, Rene Preval, a former bakery owner who is now the Government's chief of patronage and a constant source of unease among Haiti's foreign backers.

Lean Times

Whoever Mr. Aristide's successor turns out to be, he or she will quickly have to learn to make do with less. After pumping \$235 million in assistance into the Haitian economy this year, the Clinton Administration has reduced its aid request for 1996 by more than half, to \$90 million — and may not get even that, given the mood in Congress.

In addition, the private investments that could help fill the gap have been slow to appear. Both the Haitians in diaspora (more than one million people in the United States, Canada and France) and foreign companies have been holding back, waiting for the political situation to clarify. "The vacillation can be explained not by economic policies, but the fact of presidential elections," Cristian Ossa, the representative of the United Nations Development Program here, said. "The private sector wants more certainty."

Boat People, Again?

As a result, few new jobs have been created, and popular impatience with the economic situation is growing. In a small but disturbing echo of the "boat people" crisis that spurred the American intervention, a trickle of Haitians hoping to improve their fortunes is again taking to the seas. The Bahamas recently intercepted several rickety, overcrowded freighters, and a vessel with more than 300 aboard sailed into downtown Miami early this month.

"Yes, for the moment we have security, but there is still no money," said Luckner Gervard, an unemployed construction worker here.

"And soon the foreigners will be gone. What is going to become of us then?"

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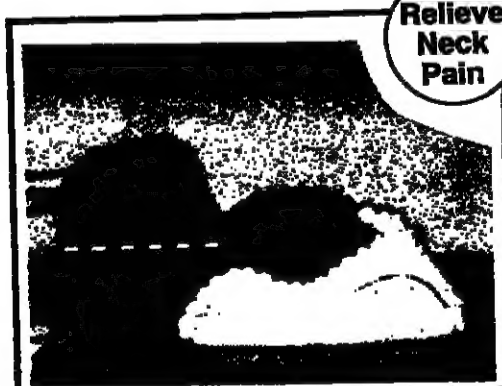
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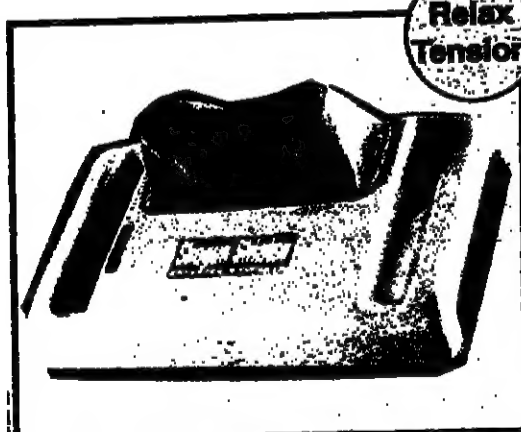
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ECONOMY

Sisterhood is Enriching, Women Investors Find

By REED ABELESON

None would ever confuse the women of New York's 008 Investment Club with the "Beardstown Ladies." The Ladies became famous last spring for their homespun and highly successful investing style, even though they have never ventured far from their tiny Illinois farm community, where you can still leave your car door unlocked. Many of them never went to college, some never worked outside their homes, and they are all small-town enough to have put recipes for broccoli casserole and angel food cake in their best-selling book about their experiences.

But the women in the 008 club, despite their high-profile jobs, in fashion and real estate, board positions at Mount Sinai Hospital and the Guggenheim, and fondness for black in August, have taken their text from the Beardstown Ladies. For while they may dine with such investment gurus as Byron Wien of Morgan Stanley and be married to men who run Revlon and other huge enterprises, they, too, believe they have a real need, as women, to learn about money.

"Whether you come from Beardstown or you come from New York, you're in the same boat," said Diane Terman Felsenstein, the new club's founder and president. "Women should be caretakers of their own financial future."

Although she has run her own public relations firm for more than two

decades, Ms. Felsenstein had recently come to realize how little she knew about estate planning and investing. She had watched women friends, suddenly widowed or divorced, struggle to make the most basic of financial decisions. In speaking to stockbrokers over the years, she found she didn't begin to know what questions to ask. And the brokers weren't about to help her out. "I can't believe," she said, "how deficient we are."

This is the story of how Ms. Felsenstein and her friends are trying to counter this dangerous ignorance. They have plenty of company. Among the 17,004 investment clubs that belong to the National Association of Investors Corporation, nearly 11 percent are all women, 46 percent are mixed, and just 13 percent are all men. The all-men incidence is just half what it was 10 years ago. While the success of the Beardstown Ladies is one reason for this imbalance, another is more depressing: fear of the financial difficulty that many women, even some of the well-heeled, can fall into in old age. That makes investment clubs a very serious business for them, and it shows in the results. From 1985 to 1994, in average annual return, all-women clubs outperformed all-men groups every year but three.

But a look at the 008 also speaks to the struggle for anyone, man or woman, to learn about a discipline as complex as investing. And, from a different angle, the tale shows how being rich and connected — the club includes Carol Levin and Pat Weinbach, for example, whose husbands

Beginners' Buys

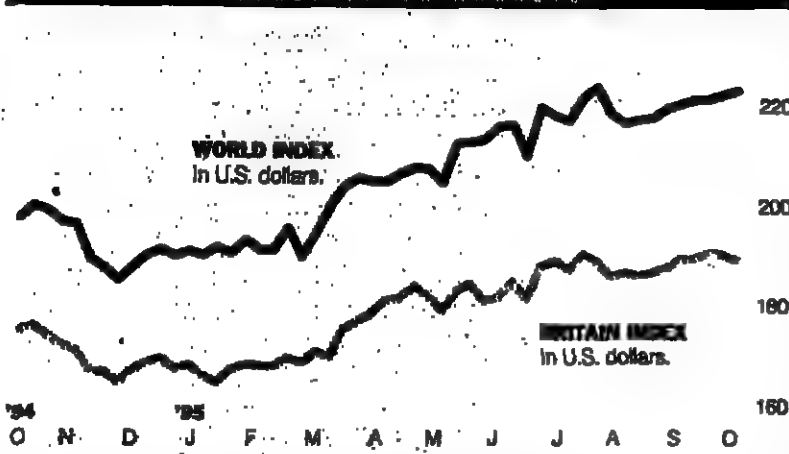
The 008 Club started investing in the stock market in June. Club members used statistical measures, investment guidelines and plain hunches to make their decisions. Here are the companies the club picked, along with at least one reason for each selection.

	HOME DEPOT	AT&T	COLUMBIA HEALTHCARE	HEWLETT PACKARD	PFIZER	CSX CORPORATION
Stock symbol	HD	T	COL	HWP	PFE	CSX
Date of purchase	June 27, 1995	June 27, 1995	June 27, 1995	June 27, 1995††	June 27, 1995	Aug. 14, 1995
Number of shares	125	100	110	100	100	30
Price per share	\$39.625	\$53.125	\$43.125	\$76.125	\$46.1875	\$83.125
Total cost**	\$5,024.92	\$5,379.02	\$4,813.41	\$7,679.02	\$4,618.75	\$2,542.36
Friday's close	\$38.875†	\$62.375	\$49.25	\$83.50	\$57.00	\$83.50
Return through Friday	-1.9%	+17.4%	-14.2%	+9.7%	+23.4%	+0.45%
	Home Depot	AT&T	Columbia Healthcare	Hewlett Packard	Pfizer	CSX
	S. & P. 500	S. & P. 500	S. & P. 500	S. & P. 500	S. & P. 500	S. & P. 500
Why they picked it	Members were personally impressed by the company's service, and thought it was the best in its business.	"It's the world's networking leader." "I don't think we can be hurt by this company."	"This is big and getting bigger. There will be more cloud for health care."	"Every brokerage company I talked to thinks that Hewlett Packard is a stock that you should have in your portfolio."	The company is doing more research and development, which should position it well for the future.	The company's growth rate exceeds that of its competitors.

*Excludes cost of selling Home Depot stock. **Includes commissions. †Stock was sold Sept. 14 at this price. ††Bought 65 shares originally, and an additional 35 shares on July 20.

The New York Times

WORLD STOCK MARKETS



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the Financial Times/Standard & Poor's Actuaries World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's, in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and Faculty of Actuaries.

	IN U.S. DOLLARS					IN LOCAL CURRENCY				
Country	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank
Australia	184.01	-0.2	16	7.2	17	4.03	161.18	9.5		
Austria	173.53	-3.7	25	-5.0	23	1.30	128.86	-12.4		
Belgium	191.48	-0.8	19	13.7	9	3.76	138.78	5.0		
Brazil	148.54	-0.0	15	-9.0	25	1.61	261.98	3.0		
Britain	226.42	0.3	13	16.2	8	4.00	213.50	15.6		
Canada	144.05	-0.5	18	11.3	13	2.67	139.49	6.1		
Denmark	282.78	1.2	6	12.3	11	1.52	213.19	2.3		
Finland	253.37	0.9	10	36.3	1	1.40	229.08	23.8		
France	173.12	1.1	8	5.9	18	3.25	135.06	-1.4		
Germany	159.41	0.8	11	11.2	14	2.02	118.43	2.6		
Hong Kong	384.41	0.1	14	17.9	7	3.61	381.55	17.8		
Ireland	250.55	1.7	2	21.5	5	3.43	219.55	16.7		
Italy	73.30	-1.7	22	-2.6	22	1.73	87.83	-3.7		
Japan	143.27	-3.1	24	-8.7	24	0.83	91.17	-7.9		
Malaysia	489.44	-0.7	23	-2.1	21	1.78	460.00	-2.4		
Mexico	1,000.33	-0.0	26	-29.4	26	-1.89	7,349.74	-3.6		
Netherlands	256.56	-0.5	17	18.3	8	3.48	167.33	9.1		
New Zealand	78.94	1.0	9	12.0	12	4.50	63.39	8.5		
Norway	234.28	1.1	7	9.9	15	2.12	199.43	1.9		
Singapore	373.71	-0.8	20	0.2	20	1.67	245.67	-2.0		
South Africa	361.97	1.4	3	7.5	16	4.03	289.39	3.5		
Spain	149.97	2.1	1	12.9	10	4.06	139.10	5.7		
Sweden	312.28	1.3	4	35.1	2	1.86	321.66	26.5		
Switzerland	219.69	1.1	5	33.0	3	1.69	157.58	17.6		
Thailand	167.12	-0.9	21	5.7	19	2.50	162.82	5.7		
United States	229.48	0.4	12	27.5	4	2.45	239.48	27.5		

	COMPOSITE INDICES				
Europe	194.95	0.5	15.4	3.06	165.03
Pacific Basin	154.21	-2.6	-6.1	1.28	101.78
Europe/Pacific	171.09	-1.2	3.0	2.13	125.64
World	192.77	-0.5	11.4	2.28	180.89

Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's New York close. © 1995 The Financial Times Ltd., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's

CURRENCIES

Country	Currency	Friday	Last Friday	Week % Chg.	Year Ago
Japan	Yen per U.S. \$	100.97	100.43	-0.54	98.25
Germany	Marks per U.S. \$	1.4276	1.4205	-0.50	1.5202
Canada	Canadian \$ per U.S. \$	1.3385	1.3315	-0.53	1.3548
Britain	U.S. \$ per British pound	1.5750	1.5847	-0.61	1.5943

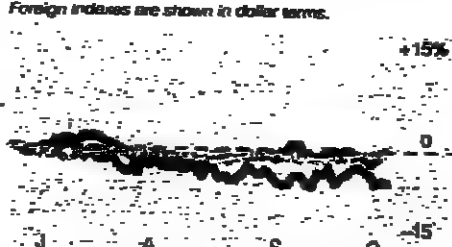
Source: Bloomberg Financial Markets. Exchange rates as of Friday's New York close.

Oct. 9-13: Bond Yields Tumble, Stocks Advance

PRICES		DOMESTIC EQUITIES		DOMESTIC BONDS		AROUND THE WORLD	
Broad market	Up 0.35%	S. & P. 500 index	594.50	Treasuries	Up 0.72%	European stocks	Up 0.50%
Blue chips	Up 0.51%	Dow 30 industrials	4,793.73	Ryan Labs. Total Return	185.56	F.T.-Actuaries Europe	194.95
Small capitalization	Up 0.08%	Russell 2000 index	302.07	Municipals	Up 1.35%	Asian stocks*	Down 2.65%
				Bond Buyer index	117.91	F.T.-Actuaries Pacific Basin	154.21
				Corporates	Up 0.80%	Gold	Up 0.08%
				Merrill Lynch Master index	792.00	New York cash price	\$386.40



OTHER INVESTMENTS		YIELDS	
Money market funds	5.20%	Long bonds	5.30%
Bank fund average	Down 9 basis pts.	30-year Treasuries	Down 12 basis pts.
Bank C.D.'s	5.10%	Short bonds	5.65%
1-year small savers	Unchanged	2-year Treasuries	Down 8 basis pts.
Stocks	2.40%	Municipals	5.89%
S. & P. 500 dividend yield	Down 1 b.p.	Bond Buyer index	Down 10 basis pts.



Sources: Bank Rate Monitor, Bloomberg Financial Markets; The Bond Buyer; Datastream; Goldman, Sachs; IBC's Money Fund Report; Merrill Lynch; Standard & Poor's; Ryan Labs

The New York Times

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Riders on the Storm

The O. J. Simpson case has produced a hot blast of racial disaffection in the country, and no one should be surprised that charlatans of all hues want to use that blast to lift unworthy careers and causes to new heights. Similarly, it is no surprise that Louis Farrakhan is foremost among the callous self-promoters. It is also unsurprising that the Rev. Benjamin Chavis Jr., whose disgraceful behavior almost wrecked the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, should have signed on as director of Mr. Farrakhan's Million Man March.

These two black men have this in common with the white racists of the previous generation. They want to prolong and exploit the nation's racial divisions. Yet their cunning invocations of black family stability and of a potent symbolic event, the 1963 March on Washington, have tended to make people of conscience overly timid about criticizing either their contrived event or the twisted Farrakhan ideology that it is intended to promote.

In endorsing the march, the Rev. Jesse Jackson and the Black Congressional Caucus have foolishly let a misguided solidarity about the march's public goals divert their attention from the ideas and character of its leader. Mary Frances Berry, chairwoman of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, has correctly diagnosed Mr. Farrakhan's pathology as racist, sexist, anti-Semitic and homophobic.

The coalition of black feminists led by Angela Davis and Jewell Jackson McCabe emphasized one of the many dangers inherent in this march. They labeled the march's message that it is "time for men to step forward and women to step back" as an insult to 400 years of burden-sharing by black men and women.

It is understandable that many black Americans will be tempted to overlook Mr. Farrakhan's

separatism and Mr. Chavis's financial and personal peccadilloes because of a shared concern about drugs, unstable families, unemployment and violence. But they should realize that Mr. Farrakhan intends to use their support to aggrandize himself and the Nation of Islam. There has been a lot of talk about apples and trees lately. Everyone must recognize that only poisoned apples can fall from Mr. Farrakhan's tree.

In the last few days, even as his mainstream allies tried to buff up Mr. Farrakhan for national consumption or downplay his involvement, the march and his minions have become ever more flagrant in their racist self-promotion. In an interview released by Reuters on Friday, Mr. Farrakhan asserted that Jews, Arabs, Koreans and Vietnamese doing business in black communities are "bloodsuckers." On Thursday, Mr. Farrakhan's chief of staff told a press conference that those who march will be showing that they personally support Mr. Farrakhan and that they look to him as a national leader.

But contempt for the leaders of the march must not lead to any kind of national denial about the underlying realities of race in America. Prejudice remains a historic, thematic problem in American politics and law. The behavior of the Los Angeles police, the ceaseless Beltway war against Government programs that benefit minorities, the commercial excesses of the O. J. industry all attest to the continuing need for healing leadership. The way ahead will be made rougher by talk shows, tabloids and, if recent events are an indicator, perhaps by Mr. Simpson's delusional campaign for some kind of public apology.

None of that changes one truth that serves this moment. No matter how many well-meaning citizens he can mislead on any given day, Mr. Farrakhan remains a symptom of our ills, not a physician who can heal them.

Bosnia, After the Cease-Fire

Even with a formal cease-fire, Bosnia's agony continues. But the prospects for an early end to the suffering are now better than they have ever been before. Muscular American diplomacy, backed by a sustained NATO bombing campaign, has made a decisive difference. It has also deepened the American role in Bosnia and brought Washington new responsibilities.

The cease-fire was supposed to begin Wednesday, but Muslim and Croatian troops continued to advance on the Bosnian Serb population center of Banja Luka. This offensive has sent tens of thousands of Serbian refugees fleeing for safety and brought Serbian threats to abandon this month's scheduled peace talks. Serbian militias have struck back by expelling large numbers of Muslim women and children who report that the Serbs marched away thousands of their male relatives.

Despite these new spasms of violence, diplomats still expect the cease-fire to take hold. Serbian, Muslim and Croatian bargainers are now preparing for the intensive peace talks that begin in the United States Oct. 31.

Six months ago, the Clinton Administration resolved its long internal argument over whether to defer to its allies' insistence on strict neutrality between Serbs and Muslims or call on NATO air power to halt Serbian assaults against the Muslim-led Bosnian Government and its besieged civilians.

Combining the two approaches, Washington embarked on a new course that for the first time united diplomatic pressure with serious NATO

bombing to protect Muslim civilian enclaves.

While NATO bombs fell and Croatian and Muslim advances made the proposed division of Bosnia into two roughly equal ethnic zones a military reality, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke deployed a mix of financial, political and military inducements and threats to achieve a preliminary constitutional compromise and now a cease-fire.

The emerging settlement offers Bosnia's Muslim leadership less than its supporters once hoped for. But it probably assures Bosnia's political and physical survival and it morally obligates United States forces to participate in a postwar peacekeeping operation to guarantee that all sides live up to their territorial and humanitarian commitments.

Washington, as the acknowledged leader of international diplomacy on Bosnia, must now maintain its credibility with all sides. But it is not obliged to remain silent on issues like the Bosnian-Croatian offensive and threatened Muslim males of Banja Luka. NATO has rightly felt free to renew bombing attacks until peace and the safety of civilians are fully assured. Western air power should not be used indiscriminately to shape the battlefield situation. But it is appropriate to use NATO air power for humanitarian purposes around Banja Luka today just as it was effectively used around Sarajevo several weeks ago.

The United States must tread a careful path, nurturing an emerging peace while doing what it can to restrain a still dangerous war.

Bribes for the Doctors

Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the House, brought the American Medical Association behind his Medicare reform program last week by handing out three concessions. His maneuvering blunted the opposition of the only constituency with enough power to defeat his plan. Regrettably, however, the Speaker's concessions made an already bad Medicare bill substantially worse. This bill was never designed to give the elderly high-quality health care. It is less likely to do so now.

Mr. Gingrich's first concession was to soften proposed cuts in fees that doctors can charge for patients who stay in fee-for-service coverage. An official of the American Medical Association claimed the concession would be worth billions of dollars. The House leadership said millions. In this case, the A.M.A. settled for a vague and perhaps inconsequential promise.

The second concession was anything but vague. Mr. Gingrich agreed to ease antitrust laws for the ostensible purpose of permitting doctors and hospitals to create their own health plans in competition with traditional insurance companies.

Doctor-owned plans would offer consumers valuable new options. But doctors can join together to create such plans under existing law. The danger with Mr. Gingrich's overly broad formulation is that it invites doctors to engage in blatantly anti-competitive behavior. He would allow doctors who have no intention of going into business together to conspire among themselves to impose high fees and needlessly expensive treatment practices on health plans using their services.

Physicians argue that state regulators, pres-

sured by the insurance industry, will hold up their applications to set up plans. Perhaps. Mr. Gingrich's answer is to permit physician-owned health plans to operate with Federal, rather than state, certification.

That presents a problem. Washington is likely to impose standards — for example, the amount of cash reserves the plan must hold — that, even if adequate, will fall short of standards imposed by highly regulated states. That would give the physician-owned plans an unjustified market advantage.

To prevent this disparity, Congress should insist that physician-owned plans seek state approval before the doctors run to Washington. The Federal certification should be temporary. Finally, every health plan serving only Medicare patients should be eligible for Federal certification. That way physician-owned plans could not preserve a regulatory advantage.

Mr. Gingrich's third concession was to cap malpractice awards at ridiculously low levels. Fortunately, the Senate is unlikely to go along with this and other mistakes in the Gingrich plan. But Senate tinkering cannot overcome the major flaw in the G.O.P.'s overall strategy. The Republicans in both chambers must knock \$270 billion out of Medicare to achieve their goal of balancing the Federal budget by 2002. To reach that target, their bills risk denying doctors and hospitals the money they need to provide high-quality care.

If Mr. Gingrich clings to the \$270 billion target, he will be remembered less for the legislative skill of bringing a bill out of the House than for wrecking a system on which 40 million elderly rely.

Why I'm Marching in Washington Tomorrow

To the Editor:

A. M. Rosenthal's "Swamp of Hatred" (column, Oct. 10) is inspiring, although not for the reasons he might think. The "swamp" is apparently the inevitable destination of all those who would participate in the Million Man March in Washington on Oct. 16: supposedly lackeys of Louis Farrakhan, the leader of the Nation of Islam, and his "goon squads."

I have practiced law for almost a quarter-century, was educated at America's best (University of Michigan, New York University), am the son of two people with advanced degrees from the University of Michigan, all of whose parents graduated from college.

I live comfortably, commuting by Metro-North to my offices in the City Hall area of Manhattan.

So how is it that this product and beneficiary of the system has spun so far out of his designated orbit as to be spiraling into Mr. Rosenthal's swamp, accompanied by many of my friends and colleagues?

Believe that the march is bigger than Minister Farrakhan. While he is to be credited with developing the idea and will undoubtedly be a princ-

pal speaker, his presence is not the overriding consideration in deciding whether or not to attend.

I do not here attempt to explain, justify, deny or criticize his influence. Suffice it to say, his participation is hardly enough to keep us away.

For it is people like Mr. Rosenthal, who attempt to prescribe what is morally correct in such simplistic and constricting terms, and who are so unwilling or incapable of understanding the dynamics that swirl in black communities, who help provide part of the motivation to march.

I am hardly on my way into anybody's swamp. Rather, I'm taking time off from the plantation, and trying to walk and help others walk on water, as it were, right out of the real swamp engulfing so many.

Three weeks ago a young brother attempted to persuade a group of middle-aged professionals to participate in the march. He poignantly told us that his generation needs to be able to see our footprints.

Three days ago we heard that at any given moment one-third of young black males are dancing to the hip-hop of the criminal justice system. It's not our total answer, but we

must not close our ears to the man-child's call. Put feet to pavement March!

NICHOLAS M. CHERK
New York, Oct. 10, 1995

Let Powell Speak Up

To the Editor:

Gen. Colin Powell, noncommittal response to the invitation to speak at Louis Farrakhan's Million Man March in Washington is not without precedent. In 1952 Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower did not defend his mentor, Sen. George C. Marshall, against outrageous charges by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. Eisenhower yielded to what he perceived at the moment to be political necessities.

Mr. Powell, who abhors racism of any kind and who has had a warm connection with Jews since his childhood in the Bronx, is now avoiding distancing himself from Mr. Farrakhan's blatant anti-Semitism.

In later years Eisenhower admitted that he was ashamed of his silence in 1952. I suspect that Mr. Powell will say the same in 30 years, but must he wait for a later act of contrition?

ARTHUR HERTZBERG
New York, Oct. 11, 1995

The writer is Bronfman Visiting Professor of Humanities at N.Y.U.

Still the Mind Seems to Some a Machine

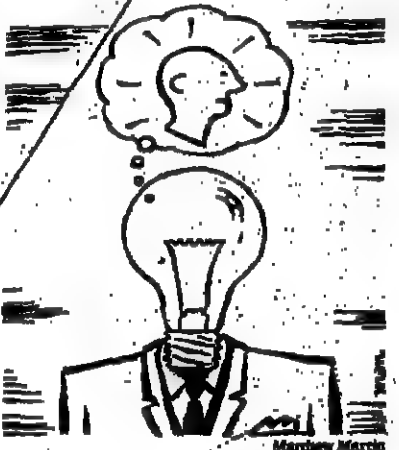
To the Editor:

Re "Christie's Sells Part of a Pre-Computer" (Business Day, Oct. 9): The auctioning of a "Difference Engine" designed by Charles Babbage (1792-1871) indicates not only interest in the history and technology of computers, but also continuing fascination with the idea that the mind can be understood on the model of mechanical "thinking machine."

The American philosopher Charles Peirce wrote that Babbage's proposed Analytical Engine (a more complex machine) was "the great misfortune" of Babbage's otherwise illustrious life.

To Peirce, Babbage had been seduced by the notion that the human mind and the machine have a common functional description: that of manipulating symbols by means of formal rules. Instead, Peirce believed that even syllogistic reasoning requires a living act of choice based on discernment, beyond the powers of any conceivable machine.

The Christie's sale reminds us that the popular view that the human



being is a mere machine automaton with an idle consciousness is still alive, despite academia's sophisticated claims to have buried Descartes.

KATHLEEN HULL
Madison, N.J., Oct. 10, 1995
The writer is a graduate student in theological studies at Drew U.

U.S. Should Release Guatemala Files Too

To the Editor:

I was pleased to read "The Truth America Owes Honduras" (editorial, Oct. 9), which calls on the Clinton Administration to release documents on Battalion 316, a secret Honduran Army death squad that was trained and financed by the Reagan Administration in the early 1980's.

To its credit, the Honduran Government has sought to determine the fate of people who disappeared during those years, and on Sept. 21 my amendment calling for the expedited declassification of these documents was adopted by the United States Senate.

Although members of the Honduran security force may try to impede these investigations, they will have a far harder time if the facts are available for all to see.

The Clinton Administration should also order the release of documents relating to disappearances and other atrocities in Guatemala, where they have occurred in even greater numbers.

The United States should not contribute to the impunity that is afforded to the perpetrators of these crimes.

PATRICK LEAHY
U.S. Senator from Vermont
Washington, Oct. 11, 1995

Small Investors Fuel Rebound of Stocks

To the Editor:

"Selloff Becomes 'Opportunity' as Stocks Reverse a Plunge" (Business Day, Oct. 11), on the rebound in stock prices as an example of investor faith that stock prices will continue to rise in the long term, offers an explanation that has become the

License to Discriminate

To the Editor:

In "U.S. Justices Hear, and Also Debate, a Gay Rights Case" (front page, Oct. 11), both sides arguing the constitutionality of the Colorado law miss an important point.

Antidiscrimination laws protect on the basis of sexual orientation, while Colorado's Amendment 2 denies protection on the basis of homosexual orientation.

While antidiscrimination laws may in practice protect a minority, they are intended to protect everyone; Amendment 2 singles out a minority for possible discrimination.

Perhaps, if all lesbian and gay Coloradans in a position to do so fired their heterosexual employees and evicted their heterosexual tenants, more people would understand the importance of antidiscrimination laws.

LEWIS HOLMAN
New York, Oct. 11, 1995

conventional wisdom on Wall Street.

That wisdom may be no more than wishful thinking on the part of Wall Street professionals. The rebound in stock prices may be a temporary phenomenon, but it is not clear that small investors through automatic deposits in mutual funds and variable annuities. Much of this money comes from 401-K, 403-b and Individual Retirement Account plans.

Many of these investors do not make the connection between the mutual fund they hold in their pension plan and the performance of the stock market.

Mutual fund money managers are propping up stock prices by buying into a declining market.

The confidence in the stock market may be nothing more than the attempt by mutual fund managers to preserve short-term profits and fund-performance record.

The market is being driven by too much money chasing too few investments. Money managers are literally throwing money at equity investments. The result is that stock prices are rising faster than corporate earnings. Many stock prices no longer reflect the company's underlying value.

ROBERT J. O'SULLIVAN
New York, Oct. 11, 1995

The writer is a registered investment adviser.

Tough Tariff Measures Were Followed by the Great Depression

To the Editor:

"Buchanan's Tough Tariff Talk Rattles G.O.P." (front page, Oct. 8) reports on one of the major campaign themes of the Republican Presidential contender Patrick J. Buchanan: a call for the imposition of higher import tariffs as a means of curing the chronic United States trade deficit.

Are new tariffs a good idea? On balance, do Americans and the United States economy stand to benefit from such a protectionist measure? The modern record stretching back to the tariff law known as the Smoot-Hawley Act suggests the opposite.

This notorious legislation was passed by Congress in June 1930, and stock market developments that year — while affected by many factors — did not portend a ringing endorsement of this legislative initiative.

Before long, the trade war escalated as American customs duties rose on average to a high level — just below 50 percent — and 25 countries took retaliatory measures and raised duties on imports from the United States. The full effect of the tariff

law on the Great Depression is subject to debate, but there is little doubt that the trade war further retarded international trade and the American economy.

Mr. Buchanan discounts the threat of retaliation by other nations, and he argues — not without some logic — that those who run big surpluses in their trade with us have more to lose from a full-scale trade war.

However, even if other countries do not take overt hostile measures, such tariffs are likely to do more damage than good. This point has been demonstrated by a recent United States International Trade Commission study that concluded that the removal of outstanding anti-dumping and countervailing duty or-

ders that were in effect in 1991 would have netted that year alone a gain to the United States economy of \$1.6 billion.

ITZAK SHARAV
Prof. of Economics, Lehman College
Bronx, Oct. 9, 1995

Players Struck Baseball

To the Editor:

On behalf of my partners in Major League Baseball, I take exception to the last clause in "Playoff Passions" (editorial, Oct. 10).

Your final sentence reads: "These games with the Mariners rose to a level of old-fashioned excitement that may well carry over to next season, if the owners do not find ways to crush it."

Both on your editorial page and in your sports pages, you conveniently overlook the fact that the players went on strike last year — not the owners, not the clubs. Had the players accepted our original proposal a year ago in June, their aggregate payroll this year would have been a minimum of \$1 billion, \$100 million more than they actually received.

From an economic vantage point, going on strike was a huge mistake, from which everybody in baseball has suffered.

It is convenient to blame the owners for baseball's problems, but I also expect you to exercise some fairness.

BUD SELIG
Chmn., Major League Exec. Council
New York, Oct. 11, 1995

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Rewriting 'The Scarlet Letter': Hawthorne's Heroine Goes Hollywood

By Joyce Carol Oates

W hen Nathaniel Hawthorne finished reading about his "hell-fired" story, "The Scarlet Letter," to his adoring wife, Sophia, on Feb. 3, 1850, he noted to a friend in a letter, "It broke her heart and sent her to bed with a grievous headache, which I look upon as a triumphant success."

The new Disney version of "The Scarlet Letter," a lushly photographed and luridly orchestrated ode to the power of romantic love, might be described as Sophia Hawthorne's belated revenge.

Indeed, it's a backlash against every great American prose classic in which happy endings are denied in the service of mythopoeicized "male" issues of courage, conscience, destiny. Why not, for once, a romantic ending, the lovers united? In the book Hawthorne's fated lovers are joined together only after death — "One tombstone served for both." How much more cinematically exciting for Hester Prynne, the adulteress, and the Rev. Arthur Dimmesdale, the Puritan minister who is her secret lover, to ride off triumphantly in full view of the scandalized community? As a stylish contempo-

tounded by Hester's first glimpse of Dimmesdale: she is wandering through a forest (so Disneyized one expects to see Bambi tripping by) on the trail of a peculiar-looking red bird (neither cardinal nor scarlet tanager, like no bird in North America) when she comes across a man swimming nude! It turns out to be, of course, Dimmesdale, the handsome bachelor cleric, shortly to ascend to the pulpit of his church to give a passionate sermon, his shoulder-length tresses still damp from his woodland swim and his soulful eyes seeking out Hester's amid the plain, pasty-faced congregation.

Where Hawthorne created in Dimmesdale a vivid portrait of "a true priest... with an order of mind that impelled itself powerfully along the track of a creed and wore its passage continually deeper with the lapse of time," the film presents simply a male romantic lead whose very name, Dimmesdale, now makes no sense in terms of his character. Plot and hero are irremediably misallied: how could this manly Dimmesdale fail to acknowledge his love for Hester when she is exposed as pregnant, and imprisoned? Hawthorne's Dimmesdale was paralyzed by conscience and cowardice for a period of seven years. But then he was not a Hollywood star.

Hester Prynne has been changed, too, into a patronizing, predictable figure whose independence and single-mother feistiness would have been absurd in Hawthorne's theocratic, thoroughly patriarchal Puritan community: anyone who behaved as she does would have been broken, driven away, her baby taken from her.

Hawthorne's sympathetic portrait of Hester after passion has run its course is one of the painful illuminations of the novel: "There seemed to be no longer anything in Hester's face for Love to dwell upon; nothing in Hester's form... that Passion would ever dream of clasping in its embrace... Such is frequently the fate... of the feminine character and person, when the woman has encountered, and lived through, an experience of peculiar severity." Freed from her bondage, even after her daughter has grown up and emigrated to England (to marry a nobleman's son), Hester stubbornly elects to remain in the very community that has condemned her, a penitent mourning her lost lover. In the film, no sacrifice is required of Hester: she is a woman who has it all.

The Disneyization of "The Scarlet Letter" represents America's film-making at its most spectacularly superficial. Or perhaps it's the medium of film, in contrast to prose, that is superficial. Where the world can only be presented as primarily visual, and where character is expressed in terms of physical attractiveness, the intellectual, moral and spiritual qualities that constitute the human condition can be explored only with difficulty. (Or cinematic genius, which is always in short supply.)

By its very nature, film is sensual and immediate and fluid; as the camera moves on, it swiftly forgets; those conflicts of conscience and desire that characterize so much of adult life are raised only to be resolved. In a film of such blatant wish-fulfillment as this, every scene conspires to provide the happy ending that, it's hoped, will sell tickets; every narrative development, every dramatic issue, is contrived to be



Wendy Popp

solved in terms of the final shot.

Is it, perhaps, unfair to object to contrived happy endings in films, or novels, when we yearn for them in our own lives? The happy ending compensates, of course, for life's myriad snarls, which often admit of no endings but only postponements, continuations, repetitions.

One might argue that tragedy, the quintessential male art form, is a genre as artificial as comedy or romance. Tragedy assigns the highest values to noble suffering, to courage in the face of defeat. Tragedy, echoing the ancient rites out of which it arose, necessitates human sacrifices, literal corpses. Tragedy is the art form that revels in death, as if death were a kind of transfiguring experience and not the portal to mere deadness. Virtually all tragic protagonists are men; though there are powerfully characterized women in Greek drama, among them Antigone, Medea, Clytemnestra and Electra, only Antigone merits the crown of supreme tragic heroine.

The trajectory of what we might call the female vision, as distinct from the male, is toward accommodation, not repudiation; life, not elevated death; the survival of the individual as a member of a species itself bent upon survival as the highest, perhaps the only, good. The female vision seeks compromise in order that the next generation — and the next — come into being. There is nothing diminished or contemptible in such a vision, our knowing that our mothers would have wished us life at any cost, including, most likely, their own suffering or humiliation.

This is, after all, the life force. Who would wish to argue against it? Yet the wish-fulfillment happy endings of such films as "The Scarlet Letter" make us recoil in disbelief and disdain: what a cynical contrivance, to exploit female yearning in this way, mocking the genuine plight of many millions of women.

The idea that male dominance melts before a woman's physical attractiveness and outspokenness is a melancholy fantasy in 1995 when, unlike the movie's Hester Prynne, so many women are still stalked, beaten or killed by possessive lovers, or left to raise a child on their own. The collective hunger for happy endings is predominantly female. In our time as much as Sophia Hawthorne's, and there is no mystery why.

Liberties

MAUREEN DOWD

Tiger in Wait

WASHINGTON We grew up in the shadow of Fort Stevens, where Lincoln in his frock coat dodged the bullets of Jubal Early's Confederate troops in the battle that saved the capital.

You might say we grew up in the shadow of union. Cynthia and Deborah were my best friends and next-door neighbors. Though they were black and I was white, the significance of the fort escaped us. But it was a good place to go sledding.

In those days, we did not need sensitivity training. We had the same desires and disappointments. We played Double Dutch. (Now we would be accused of offending the Dutch.) We snatched the key to my dad's Seth Thomas to tighten our roller skates. We snuck in to see Vincent Price in "The Fall of the House of Usher."

Later, I would understand there were problems. I remember the fight the nuns waged when an amusement park did not want to let the black kids in our class come to a picnic. (They came. Never beat against nuns.) As children, we treated each other with maturity. As adults, we learned to be childish, to pick up and keep up tribal resentments. As the song from "South Pacific" goes, "You've got to be taught to hate and fear, to hate all the people your relatives hate."

Affirmative action has brought the sexes and races into the same room, but with wariness about who might get ahead. Just as men and women in the workplace circle each other, so do blacks and whites. If the sexes can't communicate clearly, why should it be simple for different races?

In the wake of the Simpson verdict, with the polarizing images of black thrills and white chills, and on the eve of the Million Man March, led by a man who peddles racial and religious divisions to promote himself, whites and blacks suddenly seem frozen in a split screen of resentment and incomprehension.

But is it so sudden? Or had we lived and played apart for so long that we lost track of how different our experiences and thoughts and perceptions of progress were?

The truth is that Washington has never become truly integrated. Whites cluster west of Rock Creek Park, in tony neighborhoods like Cleveland Park and Georgetown. Blacks live on the other side of the park, in nice middle-class neighborhoods, and beyond, in the dangerous, desolate places that are not listed on the tourist maps. We work together,

but then, mostly, we retreat to separate worlds.

I went back to Rittenhouse Street, where it had seemed so easy to understand how blacks looked at the world, to see how they felt about the march and this split screen of O. J. Simpson and Mark Fuhrman.

(The truth is that the racist detective was my worst nightmare, too. My father was also a police detective. As a reporter, I avoided working on any stories about police brutality or corruption. I couldn't bear to know about bad cops poisoning the quiet bravery of good cops.)

I talked to Kelvin Tabbs, a 22-year-old college student in a Raiders cap, who said that white liberals are upset about the Farrakhan march because "they do not have the power to control blacks and choose their leaders."

"All these white people say, 'Don't blame me for what my forefathers did.' But they're missing the point. It's still going on, but it's a hidden agenda. I'm an ex-football player, a

Black and white in Washington.

big black guy. Every time I walk into a store, people look at me suspiciously until I smile and start talking. We don't judge whites by the way they look, even if we see a guy who looks like Jesse Helms coming down the street."

Ray Thompson, a 40-year-old Navy veteran who is an electromagnetic signal analyst, was unpacking fishing gear from his car. He knows that Louis Farrakhan has a divisive message, but he thinks blacks need to hear his credo of economic independence. "Sometimes it seems that racism is like violence, a circle that has no beginning and no end," he said, softly. "People taking revenge for actions against them, or perceived actions, or historical actions. It's like Bosnia. Where does it end? When do we say: Both sides are guilty — let's stop and move forward from here?"

He thinks that if we can talk to each other, instead of about each other, coded racism can be uncoded. "It's like a tiger laying out there, hiding behind the bushes," he said. "I'd rather know the tiger is there. That way, I may stand some chance of dealing with it effectively."

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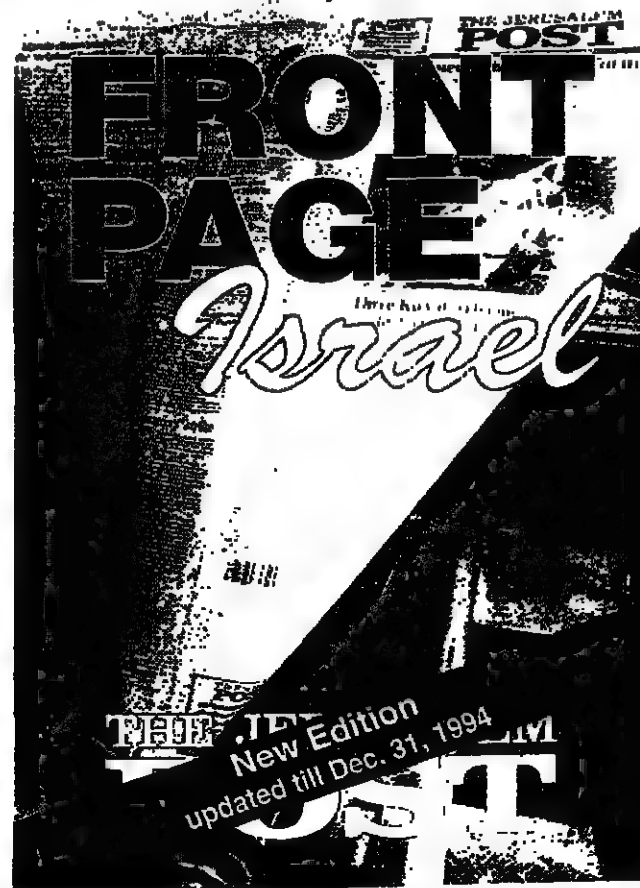
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Foreign Affairs

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Mona and Maya, Yitzhak and Yasir

WASHINGTON

After Israeli and Palestinian negotiators in Oslo finished their first draft peace accords and initiated them, Palestinian negotiator Abu Alaa wrote a note at the bottom of Israeli negotiator Uri Savir's official copy. It was directed at Mr. Savir's daughter, Maya, and said: "Dear Maya, I have a daughter your age. I hope you will meet her one day... Abu Alaa." Mr. Savir wrote a similar note at the bottom of Abu Alaa's copy, directed at his daughter Mona. The good news is Maya and Mona have met and today are friends. The bad news is they are still pretty unusual among Israelis and Palestinians.

Israeli and Palestinian negotiators have become real partners in this peace process. "I know all of his quirks and he knows all of mine," Yitzhak Rabin says of Yasir Arafat. But that is not true of their respective populations. This is a peace treaty between the tops of two pyramids, but the bases, while they have gone along with it, have not embraced it the way their leaders have. During Phase I this gap didn't matter much, because the peace was implemented largely in the Gaza Strip, where the two populations were not intertwined.

But that is not true in Phase II, which just began. It involves taking two populations living together in the West Bank — the most sensitive territory in this conflict — and getting them to separate from each other, while simultaneously cooperating so that their separation remains peaceful. Such a complex arrangement will only work if the two peoples — not just the two leaders — see them-

Time for a peace between 2 peoples.

selves to some degree as partners. For Mr. Arafat and Mr. Rabin to transform their personal peace into a peace between peoples will require them to do business differently. Israelis will judge Mr. Arafat on one issue: whether he delivers for them physical and psychological security. He has to use every means, to prevent attacks on Israelis. There is no time (or room) for excuses or a learning curve.

More important, Mr. Arafat has to start speaking differently in Arabic. What Mr. Arafat says to them. But they are keenly interested in what he says to his own people about Israel, about his goals and about those who oppose this process. Israeli negotiators might be ready to shrug it off when they hear that Mr. Arafat is still using terms like "Jihad," or holy war. But the Israeli public will not. Mr. Arafat can only foster partnership with the Israeli people if he talks to his own people differently.

"Arafat cannot achieve a partnership with Israelis while talking to Palestinians with the traditional language of Palestinian rejectionism," said the Middle East expert Stephen Cohen. "Terms like 'Refugees,' 'Jerusalem,' 'The Covenant' were seen historically as code words for the de-

struction of Israel. Arafat can use these symbols only if he reinterprets them as goals to be achieved within the framework of the partnership with Israel."

For Palestinians, the test of whether Mr. Rabin is being a real partner is whether he delivers to them control over their own lives. Israel has to find the right balance between protecting its legitimate security interests and not strangling Palestinians' efforts to create their own political and economic institutions. Israel's restriction on the movement of Palestinian goods and workers between Gaza and the West Bank is one such constraint on Palestinian development.

Palestinians will also be listening to how Mr. Rabin talks to Israelis, and whether he can redefine some of the symbols of Zionism, like "Judea and Samaria," the biblical terms for the West Bank, which for Palestinians were code words for occupation. Mr. Rabin has to (and is trying to) distinguish between Israel's historical attachment to these places and its political ownership. Israelis will always remain emotionally attached to areas of the West Bank, and their access to them must never be denied. But that does not mean they have to have military control over every place to which they are emotionally attached.

Only when Mr. Arafat and Mr. Rabin take the myths of the conflict and do for them what they have done for each other — normalize them, pragmatize them and de-demonize them — will partnership be possible on the people level. Only then will there be enough Monas and Mayas to sustain this peace.

FILM

Post-Production: Behind the Scenes After 'It's a Wrap'

By WILLIAM GRIMES

The idea of the film director as romantic hero has been fixed in the public mind for decades now. He is D.W. Griffith sitting behind the camera, surveying a cast of thousands, or George Cukor on the set talking Katharine Hepburn through a brilliant performance, or just an eloquently empty chair with "Alfred Hitchcock" stenciled on the back.

The hero-director is emphatically not Barry Sonnenfeld, slumped on a leather couch in a Manhattan sound studio with the remains of an iced mocha and a half-eaten jumbo Kit-Kat in front of him, listening to the 500th playback of a 30-second scene from his new movie, "Get Shorty."

Post-production can do that. By the time Mr. Sonnenfeld, the director of the Addams Family films, entered his ZIP-code trance, he had already spent several weeks of 12-hour days on the thousand and one technical adjustments that every Hollywood film undergoes after the director has yelled "Cut!" for the last time.

Post-production is a lengthy, painstaking and profoundly unglamorous process that is invisible to the public but critical to the movie-going experience. It begins after principal photography has been completed and the actors and crew have gone home, leaving the director in charge of a new team of technical experts responsible for transforming raw footage into a finished film.

It helps greatly, of course, when the raw footage includes performances by John Travolta, Gene Hackman, Danny DeVito and Rene Russo. But even so, "Get Shorty," with no special effects, chase scenes or exotic locations, took 12 weeks to shoot and nearly twice that long to complete. If audiences leave the theater happy, as strong advance praise for the film suggests they will, their experience will owe much more to the tiny technical adjustments of post-production than any of them realize.

Mr. Sonnenfeld swears that post-production is a happy, happy time. "By the time you're done shooting, the movie is the worst it will ever be," he said, citing the compromises, the short cuts and the gradual unraveling of the dream that every director experiences. "Now, for the first time, you get to make the movie better again."

During principal photography, the director maintains the illusion of control. During post-production, he actually gains it. The film is edited, and in the process, the story is shaped and performances sharpened as excess frames fall on the cutting-room floor. Music and sound effects are added. Bits of dialogue are re-recorded and spliced in. Color is adjusted.

The process is, paradoxically, a tedious joy. "I love post-production," Mr. Sonnenfeld said. "Get Shorty," a fast-paced comedy, was not a particularly difficult film to make. Based on the novel by the crime writer Elmore Leonard, it tells the story of a small-time loan shark, played by Mr. Travolta, who becomes involved with a small-time movie producer, played by Mr. Hackman, and Mr. Hackman's off-again, on-again girlfriend, a B-movie actress played by Ms. Russo. The three of them end up pitching a film project to an egomaniacal star, played by Mr. DeVito.

The movie — part farce, part satire, part caper film — put Mr. Sonnenfeld, who is 42, in congenially quirky territory. As a cinematographer, he had worked with the Coen brothers on "Blood Simple," "Raising Arizona" and "Miller's Crossing," and with Rob Reiner on "When Harry Met Sally" and "Misery" before moving on to directing, a profession Mr. Sonnenfeld calls the single most over-rated job in the film business.

"If you have a great crew and great editors, it's pretty hard for a director to screw up," he said.

The cast for "Get Shorty" was strong, the script was good and principal photography ran on schedule, ending in early April.

It's a wrap. Now let's make a movie.

Because film makers shoot faster than editors can edit, Mr. Sonnenfeld simply cooled his heels for three weeks at his home in East Hampton, L.I., while his editor, Jim Miller, turned out a rough cut.

The delivery to the director of the first cut, also known as an editor's cut, can be a sobering experience. "Most directors stay in bed for three days, deeply depressed," said Mr. Sonnenfeld.

In the case of "Get Shorty," however, the problems fell well within the normal range. In the first cut, the film took far too long to kick into gear, so the beginning would have to be shortened. The movie felt a little too complicated, and it lagged in spots. Plot kinks and transitions would have to be smoothed.

Mr. Sonnenfeld and Mr. Miller watched the film in a Manhattan screening room and then studied it on videotape for several days in East Hampton, exchanging comments and mapping strategy.

"This one wasn't difficult, except for keeping a balance among the characters and how they develop through the movie," said Mr. Miller, who also worked with Mr. Sonnenfeld on both Addams Family films.

"With six or seven main characters, it's a matter of keeping it in tune so the film makes some sense to the audience."

Version two worked better, especially the opening scenes.

"The beginning went from being the worst part of the movie to the funniest, fastest part of the movie," Mr. Sonnenfeld said.

Two weeks after principal photography had wrapped, curiosity at MGM was running high. According to rules laid down by the Directors Guild, a studio must leave a director alone with his film for 10 weeks after principal photography. This grace period allows him to prepare an acceptable cut without interference. In addition, Mr. Sonnenfeld's contract gave him the right to make three cuts and show the film at three previews with no studio input.

Studio executives tend to be nervous when tens of millions of dollars

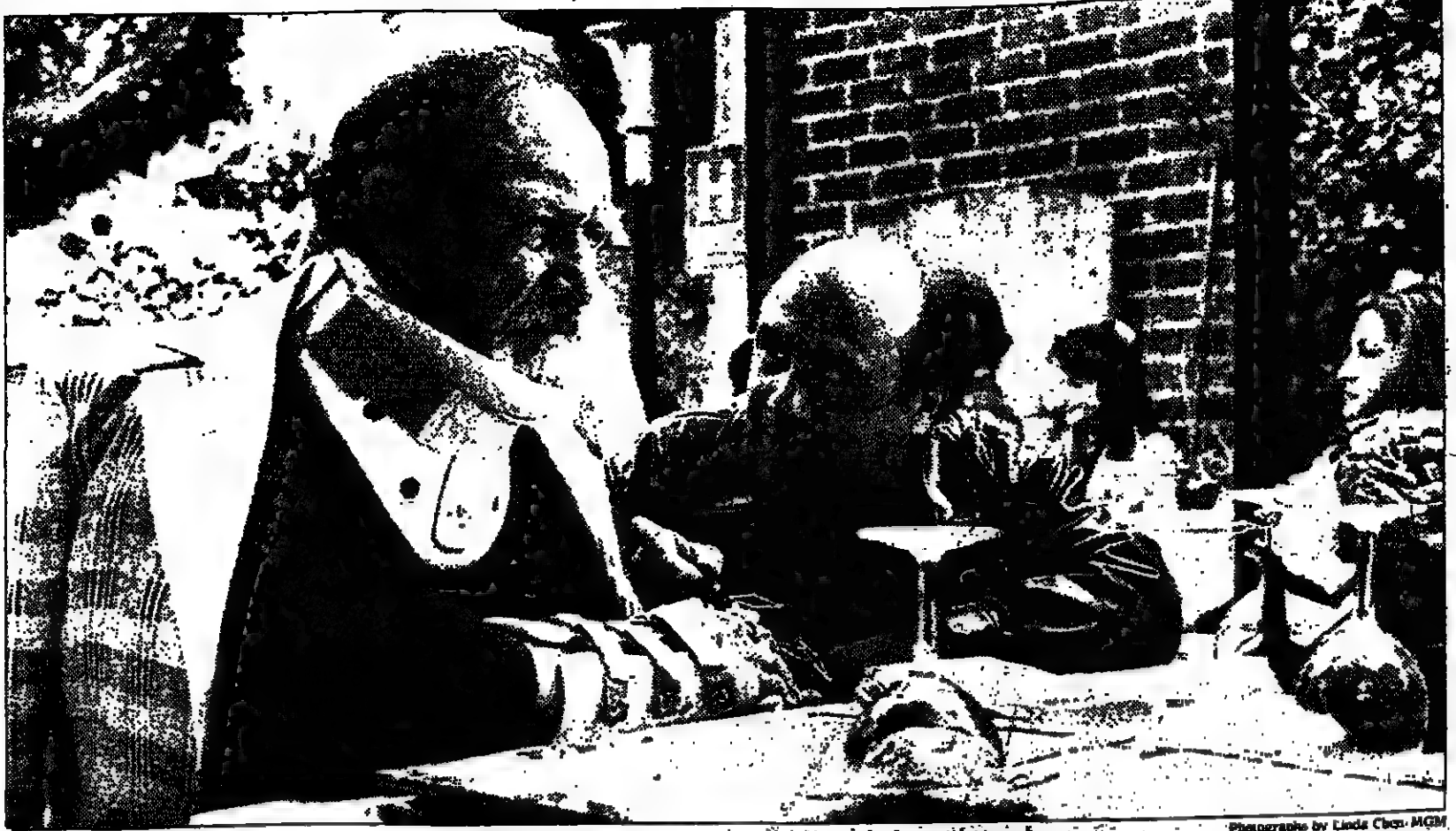
'By the time you're done shooting, the movie is the worst it will ever be.'

are on the line. They beg for a print or a videotape, often using the excuse that the advertising and marketing executives need to start making trailers. They swear that they would never, ever even think of sneaking a peek.

At first Mr. Sonnenfeld tormented his bosses, telling them the film was "a sadder version of 'Sophie's Choice.'" Scott Rudin, the film's producer, explained to him that this was not funny. Confident that the film was working well, however, Mr. Sonnenfeld relented and showed it to MGM executives 3 weeks into the 10-week grace period. In early June, he invited them to attend his third preview of the film, in San Diego.

Mr. Sonnenfeld, an upbeat sort, turns somber when speaking of the Hollywood preview process. The San Diego screenings, like most studio test screenings, was organized by Joseph Farrell, the chairman of the National Research Group, a company that analyzes audience reactions, based on comment cards filled out by audience members, and conducts post-screening focus groups.

Mr. Sonnenfeld gives Mr. Farrell high marks for assembling a screening audience tailored to the demographics required by the film. Like many other directors, he does not think much of the analysis part, and



Gene Hackman and Danny DeVito in "Get Shorty"—The cast was strong, the script was good and principal photography ran on schedule.

he was not thrilled to see Mr. Farrell, an old friend of the head of MGM, Frank Mancuso, sitting on the plane to San Diego that the studio chartered.

"I hate flying, and I especially hate chartered flights," Mr. Sonnenfeld recalled telling Mr. Farrell. "The only good thing about tonight is, if the plane goes down, I'm taking you with me."

The screening went reasonably well. The numbers on the audience cards were good if not extraordinary. Mr. Mancuso said he had felt that the audience wanted one more joke at the end. A young man in the focus group had wanted to know what happened to a Colombian drug lord who figures in the plot at one point. The executives began to ponder. What about adding on-screen text after the last scene, telling what happens to each of the characters?

Mr. Sonnenfeld fumed. "I said, 'What about the maître d' at the restaurant who seats Gene Hackman?' Does he end up owning his own restaurant? This is the stuff I hate."

In truth, Mr. Sonnenfeld did not have a great deal to complain about. MGM liked the film. It was clear that the studio would put its weight behind the marketing campaign. The meddler turned out to be no more than petty harassment. At a screening in Chicago, studio executives took one look at the tacked-on updates and went back to the original version.

Now it was time to tinker. Bliss.

Sitting down with his sound editors, Mr. Sonnenfeld "spotted" the film, marking the frames that required sound effects and the lines of dialogue that would have to be re-recorded in the studio, a process known as dialogue looping, or A.D.R., for automated dialogue recording.

Looping is called for when the production sound is bad, or when a director needs a different reading of a line, and actors, by and large, despise it. In Europe, almost all dialogue is looped, but in the United States, actors tend to worry that a brilliant performance is about to be undermined, and that the director will always use looped sound instead of production sound. Mr. Sonnenfeld had to work overtime to persuade Mr. Travolta to come into the studio in Los Angeles for looping.

In the meantime, the film's sound editor prepared sound effects and "Foley's," or squeaky-clean duplicates of every sound already in the film, like that of footsteps, glass breaking, car doors slamming and, "Get Shorty" being a gangster film of sorts, bones crunching and fists smacking against faces.

"In 'The Addams Family' they had me listen to days of Thing running down the hallway," said Mr. Sonnenfeld. "They'd ask me, 'Do you want more nails?'"

In "Get Shorty," Gene Hackman suffers a memorable beating at the hands of Ray (Bones) Barboni, played by Dennis Farina, who at one point steps on his neck. Philip Stockton, one of two supervising sound editors, bit into a stalk of celery to create the effect. The dialogue needed to be looped as well. Mr. Sonnenfeld, not a large man, offered himself up as a human sacrifice, allowing Mr. Farina to throw him around a room so that he could deliver his lines with the right amount of huffing, puffing and grunting.

In New York, in a sound studio in the Brill Building just north of Times Square, Mr. Sonnenfeld, Mr. Stockton and Mr. Miller put in 12-hour days fussing with the loop tracks, production tracks, alternate takes, sound effects and Foley's (named for Jack Foley, a sound-effects pioneer). Mr. Sonnenfeld has already been through two weeks of equally finicky work on the music tracks.

The process is mind-numbing. Lee Dichter, the film's studio sound mixer, sits at an enormous control panel, which is so wide that to go from one end to the other, he has to fling himself back and forth on a wheeled

chair. On a large screen at the front of the studio, a scene from the film plays: Ms. Russo is walking along a street in Los Angeles with Mr. Travolta. She wonders why he wants to be involved with the movies. "I wanna know," she says. The line had to be looped to get rid of traffic noise. At the same time, Mr. Sonnenfeld felt her delivery was a little too confrontational. He wanted curiosity rather than aggression.

Mr. Dichter goes back and forth between the loop and production tracks. He splices bits of both together. He squeezes the line to make it fit Ms. Russo's lip movements more precisely. He plays with volume and pitch. This goes on for a very, very long time.

"You can spend two hours working on 30 seconds of film, filtering out the background and making voices sound as rich and full as possible," Mr. Stockton said. "You can figure on doing a reel a day, or about 10 minutes of film in 8 hours."

When the projectionist changes a reel, all four men play frantic Ping-Pong doubles in front of the movie

screen. The talent level is not high. They spend most of their time jangling one another. After the game, it's back to the sound mixing.

In the final two weeks of post-production, when music, dialogue and sound effects are joined in one grand symphony known as the final mix, the studio springs a surprise. Spotting a prime date to open the film, it decides it must have a finished print a week early.

Mr. Sonnenfeld has been fine-tuning "opticals," a blanket term for film that has been visually manipulated, like fade-outs, dissolves or credit sequences. Suddenly he is attending to ridiculously small details, like making sure that lawyers have sent off the right copyright papers for the song credits on the trailer.

Under time pressure, little adjustments are going by the wayside. The MGM lion seems to be roaring out of sync on the trailer. Too bad. Mr. Sonnenfeld hears something odd in the trailer's voice-over. "Did he say, 'Get Shorty?'" he asks. Oh, well.

Don Petersen, his close collaborator, rushes in from Los Angeles to

with a silent print. The next day the two of them go through the entire film and make notes on where the color is too bright, too dark, too red, too blue. This is a prime opportunity for conflict between cinematographer and director. Directors tend to prefer films to be lighter, so that audiences can see facial expressions and the production design. Most cinematographers love a dark, rich look.

"I did nine films as a director of photography, and I always argued for dark," said Mr. Sonnenfeld. "Now that I'm a director, I'm horrible. I always want it lighter. I've totally changed my aesthetic."

The next night, a Saturday, Mr. Petersen is back in Los Angeles. At 7 A.M. on Sunday, the film is in the lab. Two weeks later, the studio has a final print. "Get Shorty" is as good as it will ever be. The film is in the hands of the marketing people, the critics and the public.

"I have to have enough confidence not to be affected by whatever happens," Mr. Sonnenfeld said. "I'm a

RETRONYMS

BY MEL ROSEN / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

*More descriptive names to differentiate old things from their new forms.

ACROSS									
1	Relative of "oy"	17	Early poet laureate	33	Pitcher's stat	49	King Duncan's resting place	65	Mixed bag
2	Henry	18	Mine vapor	34	My Fair Lady locale	50	The press	66	Animal track
3	A lot	19	Ardu	35	Attempt to escape	51	"Beetle Bailey" dog	67	Fill in (for)
4	Pitcher's stat	20	King Duncan's resting place	36	Supra (where mentioned above)	52	Singer Stevens	68	Reuben's base
5	Mixed bag	21	My Fair Lady locale	37	Singer Stevens	53	Reuben's base	69	"Billy" (Keith Waterhouse satire)
6	My Fair Lady locale	22	The press	38	Animal track	54	Attempt to escape	70	Bar intro?
7	Animal track	23	Attempt to escape	39	"Beetle Bailey" dog	55	Fill in (for)	71	Pathetic
8	Fill in (for)	24	Supra (where mentioned above)	40	Singer Stevens	56	Reuben's base	72	Undershirts
9	Reuben's base	25	"Billy" (Keith Waterhouse satire)	41	Bar intro?	57	Coffee additive	73	Words before cuff or record
10	Bar intro?	26	Pathetic	42	Undershirts	58	Words before cuff or record	74	Speak in a high voice
11	Coffee additive	27	Words before cuff or record	43	Speak in a high voice	59	Woe	75	Supermarket department
12	Words before cuff or record	28	Speak in a high voice	44	Supermarket department	60	Travel with the thingit	76	Postal service, once
13	Speak in a high voice	29	Supermarket department	45	Travel with the thingit	61	Postal service, once	77	Abbr.
14	Supermarket department	30	Travel with the thingit	46	Postal service, once	62	Abbr.	78	Wine and dined
15	Travel with the thingit	31	Postal service, once	47	Abbr.	63	Wine and dined	79	Going price
16	Postal service, once	32	Abbr.	48	Wine and dined	64	Going price	80	Fargo's partner
17	Abbr.	33	Wine and dined	49	Going price	65	Fargo's partner	81	Rather than
18	Wine and dined	34	Going price	50	Fargo's partner	66	Rather than	82	Census detail
19	Going price	35	Fargo's partner	51	Rather than	67	Census detail	83	Refuses to deal with
20	Fargo's partner	36	Rather than	52	Census detail	68	Refuses to deal with	84	"Tres" (Sam Cooke hit)
21	Rather than	37	Census detail	53	Refuses to deal with	69	"Tres" (Sam Cooke hit)	85	Killer whales
22	Census detail	38	Refuses to deal with	54	"Tres" (Sam Cooke hit)	70	Killer whales	86	Big Sky conference team
23	Refuses to deal with	39	"Tres" (Sam Cooke hit)	55	Big Sky conference team	71	Big Sky conference team	87	Big name in Gdansk
24	"Tres" (Sam Cooke hit)	40	Big Sky conference team	56	Big name in Gdansk	72	Big name in Gdansk	88	Win at cat-and-mouse
25	Big Sky conference team	41	Big name in Gdansk	57	Win at cat-and-mouse	73	Win at cat-and-mouse	89	Latin 101 verb
26	Big name in Gdansk	42	Win at cat-and-mouse	58	Latin 101 verb	74	Latin 101 verb	90	dancing
27	Win at cat-and-mouse	43	Latin 101 verb	59	dancing	75	dancing	91	Group of badgers
28	Latin 101 verb	44	dancing	60	Group of badgers	76	Group of badgers	92	California has a big one
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83	California has a big one	99	California has a big one	115	California has a big one	131	California has a big one		
84	California has a big one	100							

Flutist: A rounded life as important as rounded notes

WHEN the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra held auditions for an opening in its flute section last month, one of the strongest candidates around chose to sit it out.

Marcelo Ehrlich, 31, who for six years has been principal flutist of the Haifa Symphony Orchestra, explains his decision.

The Philharmonic is a totally different world than any other local orchestra. There was no point in entering the audition just to see if I could make it. I didn't enter, because I want to have free time for chamber music and solo activities.

Ehrlich also needs time for ex-

tra-musical activities such as university. A one-time psychology student, he has just graduated from the Tel Aviv University with a degree in biology.

"I do not try to compare music and biology. These are two entirely different worlds. Biology is a discipline in which today's truth will no doubt be changed tomorrow. In music, there are not as many frequent changes - if at all."

He anticipates beginning work toward a doctorate in biology.

Add to his passion for biology his love for his wife and two daughters, ages five and two, and one understands why Ehrlich

needs the free time.

The flutist, who wears his hair in a ponytail and features a very short-trimmed beard and a mustache, immigrated from his native Sao Paulo when he was 18.

He doesn't miss Brazil at all. "I feel 100 percent Israeli. The only problem being here is that it's difficult to maintain an international career. But otherwise Israel is my home and I'm very proud of it."

Aside from his ongoing work in Haifa, which means daily trips from his Ramat Aviv home for rehearsals and concerts, Ehrlich

plays chamber music - especially with guitarist Reuben Seroussi and the occasional solo performance with other orchestras.

"No one can deny the Mozart flute concerti their beauty, but I prefer music written after Mozart's time. I like romantic music, but unfortunately neither Brahms nor Tchaikovsky wrote flute concerti. But I adore playing the Nielsen, Jolivet and Chaminade concerti."

He also teaches younger flutists. "I try to explain to all my students that music is a very tough career on the one hand and

yet the most beautiful one on the other. It has its glorious moments, but it comes with a very dull daily routine. I try and show my pupils that there are other things in life besides music."

This week Ehrlich helps his orchestra to open its season as he plays the solo part in Paul Schoenfield's *Klezmer Rondos*, an opus written originally (1990) as a klezmer piece and recently arranged by the composer with suggestions from New York Philharmonic principal flutist Jeanne Baxtresser, to a more conventional concert hall opus.

"It is rather unique to have the flute solo in a klezmer piece, but I do a lot of ornamentations with it which sounds like a cantor in the synagogue."

In fact, the work features a cantor as well, while Ehrlich plays on both the flute and the piccolo.

"It is a very virtuosic piece, but a great opus. It features some very clear folk elements, but it is not cheap folk music. There is a lot of Jewish humor and inner sarcasm in it."

Although the American-born composer of *Klezmer Rondos* now resides in Israel, he did not attend any of the initial rehears-

als, and Ehrlich admits he prefers it that way.

"Once a composer writes a piece, his job is done. Then it's my job as a performer to continue his work. I've done a lot of contemporary music, and the best works need no explanations from the composers, as everything is very clearly written in the score."

Ehrlich plays Schoenfield's *Klezmer Rondos* this Saturday at the North Theater in Kiryat Haim and next Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday at the Haifa Auditorium with HSO music director Stanley Sperber on the podium.

Kitschy, kitschy koo, but more too

FILM REVIEW

ADRIA HOFFMAN

JACK AND SARAH

★★★

Written and directed by Tim Sullivan. Hebrew title: *Jack V'Sarah*. English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Parental guidance suggested.

Jack Richard E. Grant
Amy Samantha Mathis
Margaret Judi Dench
William Ian McKellen

Jack and Sarah begins as a sitcom about a couple of London Yuppies preparing to have their first child. As blonde Sarah (Imogene Stubbs) calmly swells through her ninth month of pregnancy, her husband Jack (Richard E. Grant) panics and prattles at every chance he gets.

He's a gangly lawyer with the soft, drooping features of an El Greco figure, and we assume at the outset that he'll use them to wag and smirk his way out of the trials of fatherhood - the labor, the diapers, the nighttime crying.

But the film, which was written and directed by Tim Sullivan, abruptly changes course when Sarah dies in childbirth. Yes, you read correctly: she dies in childbirth, and through no fault of her own sends the sitcom spinning in the direction of Victorian melodrama or, perhaps more accurately, toward the tearful ups and downs of a late 20th-century mid-



No, that's not Sarah on the left. It's Amy (Samantha Mathis). The title character is actually Jack's (Richard E. Grant, right) infant daughter. Got it?

day soap opera.

This is not an insult. True, *Jack and Sarah* takes its most immediate cues from television rather than from other movies. The caper in which Jack and his baby daughter - also Sarah - find themselves entangled are formulaic in their basic shape. But Sullivan approaches each episode with a startlingly light touch and off-kilter sense of humor.

Actually constructed as a year's worth of weekly TV segments squeezed into two hours,

the movie charts Jack's drunken grief at Sarah's death, the attempts by his parents and mother-in-law to make him take responsibility for the infant, and his sudden willingness to do so.

In this scene, which seems designed to reduce the scowling cynics in the audience to a weepy, useless mush, Jack awakens, hung over, to find that his pink little daughter has been placed naked and hungry alongside him. He has no choice but to pick her up, comfort her, and realize he's

a dad.

From then on, the movie turns a bit more predictable in its tone, as Jack meets and befriends Amy (Samantha Mathis) a spacey young American whom he hires to be Sarah's nanny. It's not too difficult to guess what will happen when Amy, who is also blonde and utterly devoted to the baby, takes to putting around the house with her belly button poking out over the top of her sweat pants...

...Though, again, Sullivan nev-

er gives in completely to our remote-controlled expectations of how the story should progress. Without belaboring the characters' actions, he shows what is lively, then moves efficiently along to the next bright spot. (Hollywood, I realized, watching this small English trifle, has me trained like one of Pavlov's dog to expect that every single thought and gesture will be made explicit on screen. Thankfully, *Jack and Sarah* maintains its faith in the audience's ability to draw a

few conclusions about what cannot be seen.)

Both Grant and Mathis are highly likable, and the film gets a big sentimental boost from the twins who play little Sarah - with sweet almond eyes and a wide beam of a smile, they're nothing short of gorgeous. It's a bit harder to imagine Jack won over so immediately by a hairy, wrinkled little beast. Sir Ian McKellen and Dame Judi Dench are also tucked quietly, effectively into the cast of this charming film.

Strauss works send shot of adrenaline through IPO

CONCERT ROUNDUP

THE Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's season-opening all-Strauss program may well have provided a new element for Mehta and the orchestra.

Now that Strauss has become "legal," a new world seems to have opened for the music director in which he not only feels at home but which reveals the best of him.

Mehta excels well in impulsive music and Strauss is not only impulsive, it is, in fact, passionate and powerful, qualities which inspire Mehta.

This concert, featuring two pieces by Strauss, the tone poem *Don Quixote* and "The Dance of the Seven Veils" and final scene from *Salome*, proved a tremendous success.

Both the conductor and the orchestra seemed imbued with new and refreshing energy and enthusiasm.

Don Quixote is one of Strauss's most difficult pieces to interpret because it is fragmentary and contains an almost incalculable multitude of layers and textures, ranging from the cello and viola solo parts, chamber-music sec-

tions, to mighty tutti.

Mehta's treatment of the piece merits unreserved praise. Kudos also to the two excellent soloists, cellist Marcel Bergman and violist Yuri Gandelman.

Successful as *Don Quixote* was there can be no doubt that the great event of the evening was *Salome*. The music of *Salome* is intoxicatingly powerful, occasionally bizarre and even decadent but always accessible.

Though the "Dance" was tantalizing, it was merely a prelude

to the sensational peak of the evening - the final scene - performed by the astounding soprano Jane Eaglen, who possesses such a colossal voice that even the Mazon Auditorium seemed small.

Not only did she prove capable of surmounting even the loudest and most heavily orchestrated tutti with ease, she also provided a masterful interpretation of Strauss's heroine.

Eaglen invoked the last moments of *Salome*'s insanity with

incredible conviction.

Mazon Auditorium, Tel Aviv, October 7.

Benjamin Bar-Am

"BAROQUE BUDS," presented by guest artists of the annual Musica Antiqua workshop, turned out to be, mostly, a Baroque violin recital by Walter Reiter, with harpsichord (David Shemer) and viola da gamba continuo (Myrna Herzog).

Reiter's playing demonstrated much liveliness, a light and easy touch, virtuosic flair where required, and fidelity to style

throughout. Canadian soprano Linda Perillo added some luster to the rarefied atmosphere with four songs by Purcell. Her delightfully bright and discreetly sensuous voice, flexible coloratura and contagious joy in singing made one wish for more. Myrna Herzog, with her impeccable playing, did full justice to Frescobaldi's *L'Ambitiosa*. A harpsichord suite by Purcell was rendered by David Shemer an authoritative command of style.

St. Andrew's Church, Jerusalem, October 9.

Ury Eppstein

David Bowie captures the end of an era

NEW RELEASES

TIRZAH AGASSI

DAVID Bowie's *Outside* (Hed Arzi) is a strange album indeed. Bowie and partner Brian Eno are extraordinarily eloquent when speaking of the end-of-the-century paranoia that this work is supposed to express.

The word "texture" comes up a lot, which makes great sense when describing the music. For there is plenty going on in that department. A group of excellent musicians were instructed to improvise. And the result is a painted soundscape with plenty of texture and plenty of depth. But what about the perspective?

One might expect this to come from the lyrics. They are intended to focus on, a mystery tale

about a ritual-art murder, the point being a dark joke about murder being so prevalent that it deserves to get reviewed and given points for aesthetics.

Bowie talks a lot about fragmentation and chaos.

This album is intended to be the first of a trilogy that will capture the feeling of the last five years of the millennium. He assures us that the moment we hit 2000, optimism will surge in all our veins. But in the meantime, capturing the demise of the 20th century gives Bowie a great ex-

cuse to be pessimistic and even (to this reviewer's mind) self-indulgently petulant.

There are perfect monologues which capture the pathos of a 14-year-old murder victim or of a broken old man looking for some broken company. And there's the inspired touch of a jaunty beat backing the chorus "All's well, as the 20th century dies."

Yet there are also some monotonous stretches and lots of whining about "all alone now, if there was only some kind of future."

The first single, with its ugly

sepia-tinted video featuring the dismemberment of (plaster) bodies is called "The Heart's Fifty Lesson." It stands out on MTV. But that doesn't make it particularly good.

In all, *Outside*'s 75 minutes offer plenty to listen to. But I think Bowie and Eno are overestimating their own brilliance. Leonard Cohen may have musical limitations, but the disciplined intelligence of his lyrics on 1992's *The Future* (NMC) makes this album, for all its admirable risk taking, look sloppy in comparison. However, if you buy Bowie's argument that his "post modern" computerized salad of lyrics illustrates the terror of these times this may be a plus.

Choreographer goes beyond quoting herself

FROM Rina Schenfeld one can expect something unusual, individual and thought-provoking. Her latest work *Shem Mayim* ("Water There") at the Suzanne Dellal Theater at Tel Aviv, on October 5 (it goes to the Acre Festival) is all that.

She will surely prune it here and there, as do all good choreographers, for at one and a half hours nonstop it is a shade too long, and there are repetitive moments (however interesting) that could be clipped.

The program suggests this work is autobiographical - as were two earlier works, but they were solos and here there is a cast of six, well-instilled with the Schenfeld idiom but enriched too with love and sorrow, mourning and joy, remembrance and recovery in accordance with the Schenfeld vocabulary.

Those familiar with Schenfeld's work will recognize some "quotations" - her use of peacock feathers, for instance - but basically this is new use of media: light, narrative, costume and above all video. The dancers manipulate panels on which water scenes are screened and the dancers themselves are often so completely absorbed in the images as to be part of the film.

Occasionally the choreographer has borrowed ideas - as in her use of dust flung out of clay pots, but she has made them her own.

The music is so miscellaneous

that it is more comment than accompaniment in scattered notes and beats and tunes and rhythms but totally suited to the tempo and symbolism.

SCHENFELD herself is still the central figure alone or with her dancers, showing no falling off of

presence: agility, grace, expressionism: a sylph in body, a nymph in charisma. Her choreography is sometimes grotesque gut never ungainly. She herself is always a dancer of unforced impulse and ingenuity, whether in frenzied movement or stillness in utter silence.

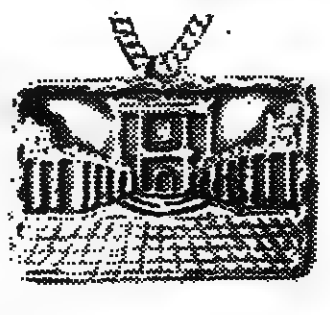
Dora Sowden

A Memory and a Dream

GIFT IDEA

This beautifully sculptured charm is a stunning replica of the Second Holy Temple in Jerusalem. Finished in 24k gold electroplated over diamond cut bronze, this unique medallion is an artistic and historically significant tribute to the Jewish People. With an 18" gold-layered chain, this pendant is a perfect gift for any occasion. Actual size: 2.5 x 2.5 cm (1 x 1 in.)

JP Price: NIS 99.00



To: The Post Mart, The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, Jerusalem 91000

Please send me a Holy Temple charm pendant.

Enclosed is my check for NIS 99.00 ea. payable to The Jerusalem Post.

Credit card details accepted by phone.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

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Tel. (day) _____

Overly talkative 'Friends' overstay their welcome

FRIENDS

THEATER REVIEW

NAOMI DOUDAI

By Rami Rosen. Direction: Aharon Almog. Set, Eli Sinai. Costumes, Gila Lahar. Hebrew title, *Haverim*. Haifa Municipal Theater at Wadi Salib.

Doron Gadella Besser
Eli Ilan Toren
Edna Leora Rivlin
Alex Malcom Khoury

This script staggers under the twists and tribulations of the lives of a dozen or so friends from Nahal Alexander moshav. - all in their 40s. If not for that you might cherish the hope that this show is to be an Israeli take-off of the TV drama *Thirtysomething*.

Far from it, despite a cast blessed with some of our most accomplished actors.

The structure, if you can call it that, is a sluggish, often irrelevant concoction of youthful dreams, failed ambitions, and fouled-up friendships. This is portrayed by a gang of caterwauling characters that have as much depth as the shallow if much-inflated sentiments that they con-

stantly protest. But do they talk! Incessantly, though mostly they scream at each other in chronic conflict over the pangs of artistic creativity, poor souls.

In fact the only note of suspense in the interminable development (spread out over three acts when one would have more than sufficed) is the sudden appearance in Act Three of the cadaver of a hitherto hardly noticed

grandparent. Is he going to rise from the dead, or what? Even here, any awakened interest is killed by the inexplicable advent of the men from the burial society who carry him off as suddenly as he appeared.

While Haifa deserves credit for giving consideration to the work of local playwrights, it cannot be criticized too severely for failing to diagnose a non-play. It also bears the blame for the sloppy mounting of a version revised so clumsily (if at all) as to be almost unactable and certainly unpalatable.

BUSINESS & FINANCE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1995

Produce prices boost CPI 1%

NEIL COHEN

THE Consumer Price Index rose one percent in September, in line with expectations, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported Sunday.

Inflation was driven primarily by price rises in fruit and vegetables and education, where the holiday season and the beginning of the school year took their toll.

It was the second month in a row that the index rose 1% or more, and the economy is on target for annual inflation of around 8%.

Employees will likely receive a

modest cost of living increment in their February salaries.

The inflation figures drew predictable reaction from the Manufacturers Association, calling for measures to weaken the strong shekel, which, they said, was responsible for the burgeoning balance of payments deficit.

Without fruit and vegetable prices, which rose 6.1%, the index would have risen 0.7%. The main culprit was fresh fruit, which rose 13.5%, led by water-

melons (40.5%), grapefruit (40%), oranges (20.2%) and avocados (14.5%).

Vegetable prices rose 4.3%, driven by tomatoes (26.3%), carrots (23.7%), cucumbers (21.6%), and zucchini (17.9%).

Food prices rose 0.9%, led by poultry (5.3%).

Housing prices rose by a comparatively moderate 0.8%, with owner-occupied homes rising in price by 0.9% and the rental index rising by 0.6%.

Health care costs rose 0.5% driven by drug prices and supplementary insurance tariffs.

Education and entertainment costs rose 0.8%, fueled by higher fees at day care centers and primary schools. Higher bus and train fares drove the transportation component up 0.8%.

Wholesale prices, which often predict inflation, also rose, as manufacturing inputs to local industry was up 1.2%.

Building input prices fell 0.6% in September, though they have risen by 10.7% this year.

IDF buys \$103.5 million rocket system from Loral

LORAL Corp.'s Loral Vought unit will build rockets and rocket launchers for the IDF in a \$103.5 million contract, the company announced yesterday in Dallas.

The company will build 42 multiple-launch rocket systems and more than 1,500 tactical rockets for Israel.

Delivery of the launchers is expected by May 1998, and rocket delivery by September 1998. The work will be performed at

the company's 500-employee Camden Arkansas plant and in Dallas.

The multiple-launch tactical rockets have a range exceeding 32 kilometers.

The practice rockets cut the maximum flight distance to about 15 km.

The announcement came after Loral was eliminated last week from competition to build a medium extended air-defense system

by the US Army.

The system is a multinational effort - involving the US, Germany, France and Italy - to protect soldiers from short-range missiles, unmanned vehicles and some low-flying aircraft.

Loral also announced it has signed a \$4.4m. contract with Japan for 180 multiple-launch rocket system tactical rockets and 180 reduced-range practice rockets. (Bloomberg)

Kohl: Weak EMU would hurt German democracy

KARLSRUHE, Germany (Reuters) - Chancellor Helmut Kohl declared yesterday that Germany's postwar democracy would be in danger if the European Union produced a single currency that was unstable and inflation-prone.

Kohl told the opening session of his Christian Democrats' annual congress that Bonn would insist on strict adherence to the tough Maastricht criteria for a single currency no matter what other member countries wanted.

The veteran chancellor, addressing a three-day meeting due to debate how to secure the CDU's leadership role into the next century, also pledged to throw all his political weight behind the European unity drive.

Delegates called this a heavy hint that he wanted to run for reelection in 1998 to see through the planned launch of the economic and monetary union (EMU) the following year.

Kohl, now 65, has coyly declined to state his intentions. The chancellor, recalling how inflation destroyed public faith in democracy before Hitler took power in 1933, said that stable money was not "just another issue" for Germans.

"So, dear friends in Europe, it is not some German hysteria if we stress again and again ... that the Maastricht Treaty stability cri-

teria must be maintained and not questioned," Kohl said to loud applause from about 1,000 delegates and guests including European Commission President Jacques Santer.

"This is a question of the very destiny of German democracy, [as we can see] from the experiences of the century now drawing to a close."

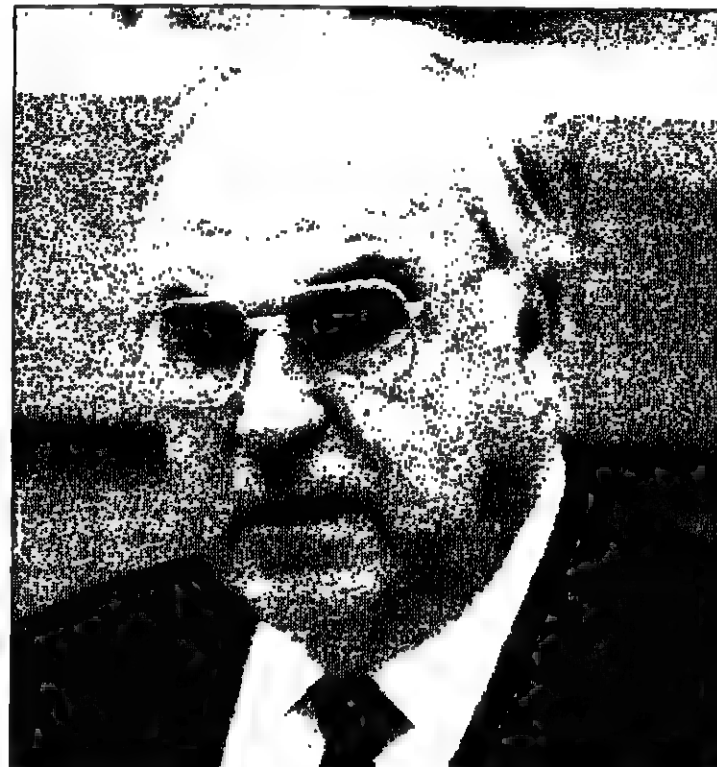
Arguing that Germany had no alternative but to push for a united Europe, Kohl said: "No matter what is being whispered in the corridors of power in European capitals or being said in parliament - we are sticking to this course."

Kohl, who often departs from his prepared text, left out a passage warning that Germans could turn away from their traditional pro-European stand if the EU's monetary union produced an unstable and inflation-prone currency.

The prepared text was distributed to journalists.

But delegates said his ad hoc warnings about threats to German democracy and Europe drifting apart if it did not follow the Maastricht timetable made his appeal just as dramatic.

Under the Maastricht Treaty, EU member countries must trim their deficits to three percent of gross domestic product and cut



Kohl: This is a question of the very destiny of German democracy, as we can see from the experiences of this century. (AP)

total debt to a maximum 60% of GDP to enter the single currency club.

But there is no provision in the Treaty for ensuring these levels are maintained after the EMU's planned start in 1999.

Delegates said Kohl's oratory showed he wanted to run again in 1998, even though he sidestepped the issue in his speech.

"That's not the way a man would talk if he were going to step down in a year or two," one

senior delegate, who asked not to be named, said of the speech.

"The 1998 election will be held only a few months before the single currency is introduced," he said. "Only Kohl can convince the Germans to give up the deutschmark."

Europe's longest-serving leader is all but unchallenged, both within his party and in Bonn, after 13 years in power.

The CDU, with its CSU sister party in Bavaria, could under Germany's complex election law win an absolute majority in parliament if an election were held today - an impressive feat in a country with five parties in the Bonn legislature.

It leads the disoriented opposition Social Democrats by 45 to 32 percent, an Electoral Research Group poll said.

To stress its firm EMU stand, the CDU party executive has stiffened a draft resolution on European policy to call for the Maastricht convergence criteria to be made the permanent guidelines for members of the future monetary union.

The executive, at Kohl's suggestion, said in the new draft of the resolution that EMU members would have to meet the convergence criteria even after joining.

Elbit wins contract for night detection systems

ELBIT Ltd. said over the weekend that its US unit won a \$17 million, five-year contract to supply infrared surveillance systems to the US Immigration and Naturalization Service border patrol.

Inframetrics Inc., a unit of the Haifa-based military contractor, said the border patrol will use long-range surveillance systems

to detect illegal entry into the US at night.

The systems also will help search for contraband, the company said.

The system, which provides thermal video images even when the view is obscured, will allow patrolmen to survey up to eight kilometers. (Bloomberg)

WORLD BRIEFS

Merck issue raises DM 2.1 billion: Merck KGaA said yesterday it would raise DM 2.1 billion in new funds in Germany's largest postwar stock flotation as investors snapped up the new arrival in Germany's sparsely populated drugs sector. The 327-year old company, which traces its roots back to a Darmstadt pharmacy, will sell one quarter of its shares, leaving the family with 75 percent.

Merck said the new shares would be priced at DM 54 each in its initial public offering - a price at the top of the DM 46 to DM 56 price range set at the beginning of the book-building phase seeking indicative prices for the 40 million share issue. Analysts said the initial price, although slightly surprising after sources close to the deal last week suggested it would be near DM 51, was fair for the well-diversified investor base.

It showed both private and institutional investors were eager to take a stake in the group, they added. Merck said the issue was oversubscribed many times and a portion of shares was placed among select private US investors. (Reuters)

German industrial production slumps in August: German industrial production slumped by a seasonally adjusted 3.4 percent in August from July, the Economics Ministry said yesterday, confirming warnings that growth in Europe's powerhouse economy is slowing. The ministry revised July's figure from a rise of 3.3% to a more modest increase of 1.7%. Production was also 0.5% below the level of August 1994, the first year-on-year fall since March and only the second since January 1994 when the economy was in recession.

The ministry said industrial production in west Germany, where nine tenths of the country's output is produced, crashed 4.8% in August. July's 4% surge was revised to a more modest 2.3%. In eastern Germany, industrial output rose 7.3% in August from July. The July figure was revised to a fall of 5.5% from a drop of 3.8% given as a preliminary figure. (Reuters)

Atlas deal wins tentative EU green light: The European Commission gave a tentative green light yesterday to a major Franco-German telecommunications joint venture after winning concessions aimed at ensuring the deal does not restrict competition. Karel Van Miert, the European Union's competition commissioner, said he had reached an agreement in principle with France Telecom, Deutsche Telekom and their governments on a joint venture known as Atlas, which will provide data communications services.

While formal clearance may not come until next spring, Deutsche Telekom chairman Ron Sommer told reporters he expected Atlas to be launched early next year. The crux of the accord is that Atlas will not be able to offer low-level data services such as electronic mail on the French and German markets until January 1, 1998 - the EU's deadline for liberalizing competition in all telecommunications markets, including basic phone service to the public. France and Germany have also agreed to allow other telecommunications networks such as those operated by utility companies to compete with their phone monopolies by next July 1. (Reuters)

France cuts key interest rate, signaling end to franc crisis

PARIS (Reuters) - The Bank of France cut a key interest rate yesterday, signaling an end to a currency crisis which blew up over worries about the political and budgetary situation in the country.

But economists said that although the latest storm appeared to have passed, markets would remain nervous until the government announced convincing measures to cut public spending, particularly on welfare and health care.

The fragility of the situation was underlined by a report in afternoon daily *Le Monde*, which said justice officials had been told Finance Minister Jean Arthuis long knew details of an allegedly illegal Swiss bank account kept by his Social and Democratic Center party. It said Arthuis denied all knowledge of such an account.

The Bank of France, which jacked up rates last Monday to defend the franc, said it was lowering its 24-hour emergency lending rate to 7.00 percent from 7.25%.

It had raised the rate from 6.15% a week ago as the franc tumbled against the German

mark on worries that Prime Minister Alain Juppe might have to resign over a corruption scandal.

The franc recovered toward the end of last week after a Paris prosecutor ruled that while Juppe had committed an offense in leasing a low-rent city apartment, he would not open a formal investigation provided Juppe moved out by the end of the year.

Economists said they expected the central bank to continue to make small and steady cuts in the 24-hour rate to return to pre-crisis levels over the next few weeks.

It appeared to have been successful in convincing markets of its determination to defend the franc by raising rates for the first time since President Jacques Chirac won elections in May.

"They have answered a question about whether they would dare raise rates under a Chirac presidency," Merrill Lynch economist Darren Williams said.

And although in previous crises the bank had been attacked for raising rates, this time it faced only a few critics - notably parliamentary speaker Philippe Seguin, who said on Sunday that economic growth should not be jeopardized by high interest rates.

New England Inv. launches mutual fund, intends to invest most of its assets here

NEW England Investment Cos. is launching a mutual fund that will invest the bulk of its assets here, the firm announced yesterday in Boston.

The new Israel fund is being introduced two months after a rival company decided to liquidate a similar fund.

Israel Growth Fund was closed in July, because it wasn't able to attract enough investors, said Richard Snyder, an accounting manager at Sunstroke Financial Group of Milwaukee, which administered the fund.

New England Funds said it isn't concerned about the problems Sunstroke faced in helping sell the fund.

"We wouldn't be starting the fund if we didn't think it was go-

ing to be successful," said Henry Schmeizer, president of New England Funds, a unit of New England Investment. "We've got a dedicated sales organization, and we'll be receiving support from B'nai B'rith."

B'nai B'rith will be receiving a marketing fee, fund officials said, but refused to say how much the organization would be paid.

Many international funds invest here, but no existing open-end mutual funds invest the majority of their assets here, according to Lipper Analytical Services, Inc., a research firm that tracks the \$2.6 trillion fund industry.

US investors can buy shares of First Israel Fund, Inc. a closed-end fund that trades on the New

York Stock Exchange and invests much of its shares in Israel. The fund was launched by BBA Associates of New York in October 1992. Its stock is up about 10 percent this year.

New England Fund is calling its new fund the Growth Fund of Israel. It will invest at least 65% of its assets in equities which are issued here or derive a big portion of their revenue from Israel.

The fund will be managed by David Herro and Adam Schor, both of Chicago-based Harris Associates.

Herro is manager of the Oakmark International Fund, and Schor is a analyst for the fund. They will receive research support from Baruch Securities in Tel Aviv. (Bloomberg)

Egyptian oil minister: Israel not ready to sign gas agreement until end of next year

EGYPTIAN Oil Minister Hamdi Banbi said Israel is not ready to sign a gas agreement with Egypt before the end of 1996, he told the authoritative *Middle East Economic Survey* in an interview published yesterday.

The Cyprus-based weekly said that according to Banbi, Israel still needs to finalize plans with its own consumers and that Energy

Minister Gonen Segev is shortly to hold a conference with potential domestic customers to discuss the volumes required in the next decade and the national gas grid network to be built.

Energy authorities need to evaluate the results of these discussions and clear them with the government before starting talks with Egypt on a sales and purchase agreement.

This process could take around a year, said Banbi.

Talks between the two countries have been going on since February 1994. The gas, to be transported by pipeline across the Sinai desert, would be exported to Italian ENI's IEOC and the US firm Amoco from their equity share in the offshore North Port Said concession.

In a speech in Cairo earlier this month, ENI Chief Executive Officer Franco Bernabe praised Egypt's efforts to export gas to Israel, Jordan and Palestinian Authority and stated his company "proposes to invest in Egypt in the next four years almost \$1 bil-

lion with a view to developing mainly gas."

Banbi, in the MEES interview, said Egypt and Israel have not started talking formally about prices, but there is already a wide gap between the two countries' outlook on the issue.

Israeli officials are thinking in terms of a price of around \$2.50 per million BTU delivered at the Egyptian-Israeli border, whereas Egypt is talking of a minimum wellhead price of \$2.50 per million BTU.

The Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC) currently pays its foreign partners a price of around \$2.30 to \$2.40 per million BTU for their share of gas, on the basis of BTU equivalence with Egypt's Suez Blend market crude, less 15 percent.

Egypt maintains that Israel must at least match this figure, plus remuneration to the producers - therefore the wellhead price of \$2.50 per million BTU - and a premium to cover overhead, transport and service costs. (Bloomberg)

State of Israel
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Tender 10/95

For the License to Provide International Services for Base in Israel

The Ministry of Communications invites bids for the license to provide international services for Bezeq, in Israel.

The tender documents can be obtained, against submission of a receipt (original) for a payment of NIS50,000 (fifty thousand New Israeli Shekels) into account no. 0-24701-8 at the Postal Bank, of the Ministry of Communications' Finance and Planning Division, 23 Rehov Yato, Jerusalem (hereunder the address for submitting bids) Tel. 02-706340/2. These documents are available from October 18, 1995 until January 1, 1996, between 8:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m., Sunday to Thursday.

Bids should be submitted, in accordance with the procedure described in the tender documents. A bank guarantee, denominated in New Israeli Shekels, for an amount equal to one million US dollars, should be attached to bids, which should be submitted by 12 noon on February 28, 1996, at the address for submitting bids. A bid submitted after this time will not be considered.

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ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS					
Patah (foreign currency deposit rates) (12.10.95)					
Currency	Amount	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS	Rate
U.S. dollar	\$250,000	5.000	5.000	5.000	6.176
U.S. dollar	\$100,000	4.750	4.750	4.750	5.950
German mark	DM 200,000	4.750	4.750	4.750	5.950
Swiss franc	CHF 200,000	4.750	4.750	4.750	5.950
Yen	¥10 million	4.750	4.750	4.750	5.950
(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)					
Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (13.10.95)					
Currency	Bank of Israel	Bank Leumi	Bank Hapoalim	Bank Mizrahi	Bank Leumi
U.S. dollar	3.4057	3.4057	3.4057	3.4057	3.4057
German mark	2.0077	2.0077	2.0077	2.0077	2.0077
French franc	4.6741	4.6741	4.6741	4.6741	4.6741
Japanese yen (¥100)	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094
Dutch guilder	1.8850	1.8850	1.8850	1.8850	1.8850
Swiss franc	2.2751	2.2751	2.2751	2.2751	2.2751
Swedish krona	0.4255	0.4255	0.4255	0.4255	0.4255
Norwegian krona	0.4752	0.4752	0.4752	0.4752	0.4752
Denmark krone	0.5384	0.5384	0.5384	0.5384	0.5384
Finland mark	0.0066	0.0066	0.0066	0.0066	0.0066
Australian dollar	2.2106	2.2106	2.2106	2.2106	2.2106
S. African rand	2.2591	2.2591	2.2591	2.2591	2.2591
British pound (£1)	0.6125	0.6125	0.6125	0.6125	0.6125
Australian dollar (A\$)	1.0155	1.0155	1.0155	1.0155	1.0155
Italian Lira (L100)	1.8514	1.8514	1.8514	1.8514	1.8514
Japanese yen (¥100)	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094
Spanish peseta (P100)	2.4827	2.4827	2.4827	2.4827	2.4827
* These rates vary according to bank. ** Bank of Israel.					

Foreign tourists in US finding more places to exchange money

BOSTON (AP) — Foreign tourists who visit the Pilgrims at Plymouth Plantation now find a modern convenience at the 17th century settlement: a place to exchange their money for American dollars.

Until just a few years ago, only big city airports, hotels and banks would change foreign currency. But now tourism officials are trying to make it easier for visitors from abroad to get — and spend — American cash.

"We have had in the past people coming in saying, 'I'm down to my last \$5 in American money and it's Friday night,'" said Jamie Haines, vice president of marketing for Plymouth Plantation, a recreation of a Pilgrim settlement from 1626 in Plymouth, about 65 kilometers south of Boston.

"Visitors come here and assume they're going to find even more conveniences than in their own countries," Haines said.

They don't, but that's

changing. With nearly 65 million foreign tourists spending \$77.9 billion in the US in 1994, more cities and tourist attractions are trying to accommodate them.

Advances in banking have helped lead the trend. During the last five years, two international automatic teller machine networks, Citrus and Plus, have seen explosive growth, said Robert Shay of BayBank Inc. of Boston.

"The Japanese are very much wired," along with most Europeans and visitors from Mexico, Brazil, Chile and Argentina, Shay said.

There is one drawback: "The foreign visitor does need to be able to read and follow the transaction flows in English," he said, "although there are some banks that have screens in Spanish and other foreign languages, especially in New York and San Francisco."

Bank of Boston, an interna-

tional bank, operated the only foreign currency exchange in the city until 1983, when BayBank opened a foreign exchange office in Harvard Square in Cambridge.

Now BayBank branches across the state exchange foreign currency.

The latest twist: 15 branches in Stop and Shop supermarkets exchange foreign money on weekends.

Bank of Boston also has put branches with extended hours into supermarkets in Massachusetts and Connecticut, bringing foreign exchange services to communities that never had them before.

"With the fall foliage season, there's a lot of travel out to the Berkshires, and we bought a bank called First Agricultural Bank ... which is spreading those services almost to the New York border," said Marie Grimaldi, Bank of Boston's director of branch operations.

In Georgia, which will act as host to the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta, tourism officials hope to convince a bank to set up ATMs and currency exchange operations in its 11 visitor centers at the state's borders.

And at Yellowstone National Park, the First Interstate Bank of Commerce in Gardiner, Montana, accepts foreign currency deposits from park vendors, allowing them to accept money from tourists at souvenir shops, restaurants, and lodges.

At Plymouth Plantation, they're going one step further, exchanging German, Italian, British, Canadian and Japanese currency for up to \$100. That way tourists can spend their money not only at the plantation, but at restaurants, gas stations and other area businesses.

"We hope we are setting an example for other organizations ... that are open seven days a week," Haines said.

FTSE Index slips to close session narrowly lower

WORLD MARKET ROUNDUP

LONDON (Reuters) — British shares slipped to close narrowly lower as the market consolidated following last week's sharp rise to near record levels and began focusing on today's UK public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) data.

The FTSE 100 Index ended 10.7 lower at 3,557.3.

FRANKFURT — Shares dipped during a lackluster floor session, failing to capitalize on the optimism that had sparked a rally on Friday.

The 30-share DAX Index closed floor trade down 5.39 points, or 0.25 percent, at 2,191.44. In post-bourse trade the DAX Index rose to 2,193.85.

PARIS — French shares closed sharply lower, weighed down by falling bond prices and a fresh political scandal.

The newspaper *Le Monde* reported that Finance Minister Jean Arthuis knew details of an allegedly illegal Swiss bank account held by his political party, Arthuis denied the report.

The CAC-40 Index closed down 26.54, or 1.46%, at 1,790.49.

ZURICH — Swiss shares closed a volatile day slightly higher.

Banks and insurers were seen profiting from the favorable interest rate environment, while industrial shares were mixed. Volumes were moderate.

The All-share SPI Index edged up 3.97 points, or 0.2%, to close at 2,018.25.

TOKYO — Stocks closed modestly firmer but off earlier highs. Stock indexes jumped in the

morning on arbitrage-linked buying, but the market soon lost steam as there were few fresh factors and prices edged down in the afternoon.

The 225-share Nikkei average ended up 135.61 points, or 0.76%, to 18,016.44.

HONG KONG — The blue-chip Hang Seng Index breached a psychological barrier, closing above 10,000 for the first time in 13 months although late profit-taking ate away at the early gains.

The Hang Seng Index finished at 10,009.28, up 125.50 points or 1.27%, off the day's high of 10,069.17.

The indicator's last close above 10,000 came on September 9, 1994, when it ended at 10,145.02.

SYDNEY — Shares extended their recent gains but closed off their highs as investor interest faded in the afternoon session.

The All Ordinaries Index was 11.0 points higher at 2,110.0.

Brokers said initial impetus had been provided by strong offshore market performances, but with major stocks running into profit-taking and the futures market falling away in the afternoon session, the market was unable to hold all its gains.

JOHANNESBURG — South African gold shares fell in quiet post-weekend trade, while the industrial index managed its third consecutive record close despite patchy trade.

The overall index was six better at 5,804.7, the industrial index rose 23.8 points to 7,371.4 and the gold index was 23.8 points off at 1,418.7.

UK markets wary on political, fiscal risk

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain's ruling Conservatives boosted morale at last week's party conference but political and fiscal risks will continue to cloud the horizon for UK assets, analysts said yesterday.

The prospect of an early election, possibly next autumn, looks increasingly likely, which would almost certainly make next month's budget the last for this parliament.

This will put Chancellor of the Exchequer Kenneth Clarke under even more pressure to entice disgruntled voters with a far-reaching tax-cutting program.

"The government has to work on the assumption that the November 1995 budget will be the last one of this parliament," said Stephen Yorke, head of political research at Chase Manhattan Bank in London.

"They hope they have another one, but they must assume that they won't — which makes the political pressures on the chancellor that much more extreme," said Yorke.

Prime Minister John Major's term in office runs until mid-1997, but many analysts now expect a general election in the autumn of 1996. His fragile majority of seven dwindled to just five after the stunning defection early this month of a senior Conservative member

of parliament, Alan Howarth, to the opposition Labour Party.

Market expectations of tax cuts worth up to £4 billion were reinforced at last week's conference, with both Major and Clarke dropping plenty of hints that the taxpayers' burden may be eased.

But Yorke at Chase Manhattan said tax cuts of between £5b. and £7b. are more likely in the first year of an expected three-year rolling program.

Larger-than-expected tax cuts might be hard to swallow for the financial markets though, as the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) is expected to balloon further and overshoot the government's 1995 target of £23.6b.

"Given the government's fiscal position, the risk is that tax cuts above what is expected will not go down well in the markets," said Tim Fox, international economist at Credit Suisse in London.

Yet, much depends on their structure. Tax cuts that look like engendering confidence in the domestic consumer, which in turn may increase tax receipts and reduce the PSBR, could be stomachable by the markets.

September PSBR data, due out on today,

are expected to highlight the chancellor's dilemma and further call into question the room for tax cuts in the budget.

Economists polled by Reuters expect a PSBR of £3.6b., which would bring the cumulative total for the year to September within less than £4b. short of the government's full-year deficit forecast.

"Long-term investors have not lost sight of the problems besetting the UK and they will continue to ask for a high-risk premium," said James Barty, UK economist at Deutsche Morgan Grenfell in London.

Another problem besetting the party is the long-standing rift between pro- and anti-European Conservatives. After dominating politics for much of this year, the rift has barely been patched up.

A fiercely anti-European speech by Defense Secretary Michael Portillo at the party conference brought the pro-Europeans out in force again, reminding investors of a lingering threat to party stability.

"This looks a bit more like a storm in a teacup," said Barty. "I don't think it has reopened the Euro row, but having said that it doesn't mean there won't be any problems with it any more."

Dow closes lower

WALL STREET REPORT

NEW YORK (AP) — Stocks drifted lower yesterday, as investors continued a strategy of light profit-taking that began late Friday while waiting for some earnings reports.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks was down 9.40 to 4,784.38 at the close, having trimmed a loss of more than 20 points posted earlier in the session.

Broad market indexes turned uniformly lower late in the session after putting in a mixed morning.

Michael Metz, Oppenheimer and Co.'s market strategist, called the day's performance a "very impressive showing."

Last Friday, the Dow industrials were up more than 50 points before trimming their gains late in the session.

The Dow closed up 28.90 on Friday at 4,793.78, within 10 points of its record close of 4,801.80 set September 1.

"That was a big move last week," Metz said, "but buyers came back in. They've given up only a fraction of" the gains.

Gail Dudack, a market analyst at UBS Securities, said she expected the stock market to be volatile for a while.

Earnings gains in the third quarter will not be as impressive as they were earlier this year, she said.

And the supply of new stock

issues has picked up since the second quarter, putting a downward pressure on outstanding stocks.

The key, Dudack asserted, is bond yields.

If long-term bond yields fall below six percent "in an environment of decent earnings but lowered expectations, that could be positive."

Also putting mild pressure on stocks was the bond market, where the 30-year US Treasury bond was off about \$1.50 per \$1,000 face value and yielding 6.32%.

The market did not react much to a Commerce Department report that business inventories rose 0.4% in August, more than analysts expected.

The increase in inventories was offset by a 1.5% surge in August sales, after a 1.1% drop in July, analysts said.

Declining issues led advances by about 8 to 7 on the New York Stock Exchange, with 1,065 up, 1,211 down and 784 unchanged.

Big Board volume totaled 299.48 million shares as of 2000 GMT, vs. 374 million last Friday.

The NYSE's composite index fell 0.66 to 312.99. Standard and Poor's 500-stock index fell 1.47 to 583.03.

The Nasdaq composite index fell 0.18 to 1,019.20. At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index fell 0.62 to 534.77.

Dollar dips on French rate cut

CURRENCY REPORT

NEW YORK (Reuters) — The dollar dipped modestly yesterday as a French interest rate cut, coupled with European political scandals, set off a ripple of currency sales in favor of the German mark.

The Bank of France trimmed its overnight interest rate, which caused players to shift into the German unit from the peripheral European currencies, as well as the dollar.

The French franc, recently un-

determined by concerns over the nation's ability to enter the European Monetary Union, came under renewed pressure when French justice officials said they would investigate an allegedly illegal bank account of Finance Minister Francois Froment-Meurice.

Despite the insecurity, the pressure on the dollar and weaker European currencies did not last long.

CURRENCY CROSS-RATES

	MARK	STERLING	YEN	SPY	FFf
MARK	—	0.446672	70.7275	0.910338	3.469095
STERLING	2.277593	—	158.2234	1.812250	7.801645
YEN	1.413047	0.821422	—	1.145068	4.930864
SPY	123.2948	0.561018	87.2530	—	4.301263
FFf	0.289465	0.128082	20.2429	0.232125	—

Prices from 22:30 local time

Key Representative Rates

US dollar	NIS 2.9080	—%
Sterling	NIS 4.7209	—%
Mark	NIS 2.1091	—%

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Index	Value	Change
DJ Industrial	4784.38	-9.40
DJ Transport	1040.32	-3.91
DJ Utility	214.01	-0.07
DJ Comp	1018.88	-1.74
DJ Mid	1018.88	-1.74
DJ Small	266.00	-0.35
DJ Tech	266.00	-0.35
DJ Energy	266.00	-0.35
DJ Health	266.00	-0.35
DJ Retail	266.00	-0.35
DJ Auto	266.00	-0.35
DJ Food	266.00	-0.35
DJ Drug	266.00	-0.35
DJ Beer	266.00	-0.35
DJ Tobacco	266.00	-0.35
DJ Media	266.00	-0.35
DJ Telecom	266.00	-0.35
DJ Real Estate	266.00	-0.35
DJ Other	266.00	-0.35

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Index	Value	Change
NYSE	1018.88	-1.74
AMEX	266.00	-0.35
NYSE	1018.88	-1.74
AMEX	266.00	-0.35

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Index	Value	Change
NYSE	1018.88	-1.74
AMEX	266.00	-0.35
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AMEX	266.00	-0.35

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

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AMEX	266.00	-0.35
NYSE	1018.88	-1.74
AMEX	266.00	-0.35

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Index	Value	Change
NYSE	1018.88	-1.74
AMEX	266.00	-0.35
NYSE	1018.88	-1.74
AMEX	266.00	-0.35

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Index	Value	Change
NYSE	1018.88	-1.74
AMEX	266.00	-0.35
NYSE	1018.88	-1.74
AMEX	266.00	-0.35

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Index	Value	Change
NYSE	1018.88	-1.74
AMEX	266.00	-0.35
NYSE	1018.88	-1.74
AMEX	266.00	-0.35

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Index	Value	Change
NYSE	1018.88	-1.74
AMEX	266.00	-0.35
NYSE	1018.88	-1.74
AMEX	266.00	-0.35

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

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NYSE	1018.88	-1.74
AMEX	266.00	-0.35

Steffi Graf's tax troubles mount

DWELLINGS
SALES
CAESAREA, luxurious house, swimming pool, view towards sea, air-conditioned, 1000 sq. m.

CRITIC'S CHOICE

CLASSICAL MUSIC

MICHAEL
AJZENSTADT

SWITZERLAND'S Amati String Quartet performs Bartok's K.421 quartet tonight (8:30) at the Tel Aviv Museum. Radu Lupu plays Schumann's piano concerto with Zubin Mehta and the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra tonight and tomorrow at the Haifa Auditorium and Thursday in Jerusalem's International Convention Center. Also on the program is the first IPO performance of Jerusalem composer Josef Tal's Fifth Symphony and Stravinsky's *The Rite of Spring*.

FILMS

ADINA HOFFMAN

abashedly with psychological and dramatic cliché. *Delores Claiborne* is actually quite gripping. Based on a novel by Stephen King, the film bristles with the writer's trademark it-was-a-dark-and-stormy-night pulp touches: the bleak backdrop which corresponds so obviously to the characters' bleak lives; the flashbacks that seize the mother and daughter like sudden coughing fits; and a total eclipse of the sun. (English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Not recommended for children.)

*** **SMOKE** — Although it's 85 years old and terribly British, E. M. Forster's social and storytelling exhortation to "only connect..." *Smoke* to an eerie T. Set in and around a cigar store in Brooklyn, circa 1990, the film — an engrossing collaboration between novelist Paul Auster and director Wayne Wang — is divided into five chapter-like episodes. It teems with characters whose lives sometimes intertwine and sometimes don't, but whose concerns (missing fathers, repayment of debts, the relativity of innocence and guilt) have a funny way of reinforcing the concerns of the people all around. The fractured storyline follows naturally from Auster's fascination with the modern city, the neighborhood as it goes to seed. There, like nowhere else, familiarity and alienation, tragic accidents and fortuitous meetings follow one another in unpredictable succession. With fine performances by William Hurt, Harvey Keitel, Forest Whitaker and Stockard Channing. (English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Not recommended for children.)

*** **DELORES CLAIBORNE** — Kathy Bates plays the title character, a wife potate-like woman accused of having killed the wealthy shrew for whom she worked for many years. Jennifer Jason Leigh is Delores's tough-talking, hard-drinking journalist daughter, summoned anonymously to the small Maine village after more than a decade's absence. For a movie that flirts so un-



Clint Eastwood and Meryl Streep share a toast, and more, in 'The Bridges of Madison County.'

TELEVISION

CHANNEL 1

6:30 News in Arabic 6:45 Exercise Hour 7:00 Good Morning Israel

EDUCATIONAL TV

8:05 Animated cartoons 8:40 The Little Mermaid 9:10 Mula's Gang 9:25 Autozoo 10:00 Yatzek 10:15 Children of Freedom 10:45 Seating Live - nature program 11:00 Magic Years 11:30 Little House in Africa 12:00 The Three Legged Ones 12:30 Zombi 13:00 House of Mystery 13:30 Cartoons 13:45 Kity Kat and Hummy 14:05 Little Mermaid 14:30 Cartoons 15:00 Youth Current Affairs

CHANNEL 11

15:30 Winnie the Pooh - animated cartoon 16:00 The Road to Avonlea 16:30 Garfield 17:00 A New Evening 17:30 Sulu - drama series 18:00 Garfield 18:15 News in English

ARABIC PROGRAMS

18:30 Apropos 19:00 News

HEBREW PROGRAMS

19:30 Hashmalit - musical clips 20:00 Mabur 21:00 G.B.H. - British drama series 21:35 Grayevsky - Documentary about the man who revealed Khrushchev's secret and the deposed Stalin 22:15 Recollections - jazz with Red Rodney and Kenny Drew 23:30 News Magazine

CHANNEL 2

10:00 The Bible - prestigious Hollywood mini-series 12:00 Young Again (1986) - a man who is miraculously returned to his high-school days discovers youth isn't so idyllic 13:00 Freezer 14:00 Open Cards - young people's wish show 15:00 The Little Mermaid 16:00 The Bold and the Beautiful 17:00 Five With Reshuf 17:30 First Love - romantic game show for young stars 18:00 Planet Fantasy 18:30 Second Chance - drama series 19:25 Lingo 20:00 News 20:30 Comedy Show 21:05 Hashmalit - musical clips 21:30 The X-Files - suspense series 22:00 News 00:05 The X-Files (continued) 00:30 A Different Love 01:25 Vietnam

JORDAN TV

14:00 Captain Planet - cartoon 14:30 Mantis - science fiction 15:00 To Run

WHERE TO GO

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS2.00 per line, including VAT. For more information, call 02-522-1111. For a complete listing of notices, see page 10. For a complete listing of notices, see page 10.

THE GAUMTLET - sport 16:00 I Love Lucy

16:30 Tarzan 17:00 French programs 19:30 News Headlines 19:35 The Secrets of Treasure Island - documentary 20:00 The Piglet Files - comedy 20:35 The Bold and the Beautiful 21:10 True Blue - police drama 22:00 News in English 22:30 Love Can Be Murder - witty, romantic thriller starring Jacque Lyn Smith and Corbin Bernsen 00:00 A Perfect Hero 00:30 Grace Under Fire - comedy

MIDDLE EAST TV

14:00 700 Club 14:55 Cash on Delivery (1956) - a woman tries to prove her claim to a \$2 million inheritance. Starring Shelley Winters and Peggy Cummins (82 mins) 16:30 Moomins 16:55 Heathcliff 17:20 Inspector Gadget 17:45 Flying House 18:10 Father Dowling 19:10 Magnum P.I. 20:00 World News Tonight (Arabic) 20:30 CNN Headline News 21:00 America's Funniest Home Videos 21:30 Star Trek: The Next Generation 22:20 Earth 2 23:10 700 Club 00:00 Special Program

CABLE

FAMILY CHANNEL (3)

8:00 Roxanne 9:00 One Life to Live 9:45 The Young and the Restless 10:00 Perfect Strangers 10:55 The Wonder Years 11:25 Celeste 12:10 Neighbors 12:35 Perry Mason 13:30 Starting at 13:00 14:05 The Commish 14:30 9210 10 1/2 15:00 Maitresse 16:30 Neighbors 16:55 Antonella 17:45 Israeli Clips 18:00 One Life to Live 18:45 The Young and the Restless 19:30 Local broadcast 20:00 Celeste 20:00 Barbra Walters 20:10 America's Funniest Home Videos 21:30 Star Trek: The Next Generation 22:20 Earth 2 23:10 700 Club 00:00 Special Program

MOVIE CHANNEL (4)

10:30 Hot Chocolate (1992) (rpt) 12:05 Kind Hearts and Coronets (1948) (rpt) 13:50 L'Enfer (1981) (rpt) 15:10 Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles (1990) (rpt) 16:40 To Forget Tomorrow (1990) - action drama starring James Belushi (rpt) 18:25 Twisted (1994) (rpt) 20:10 Fortune Hunter - drama series 21:00 Bounty Tracker (1993) - action movie about a martial arts expert. Starring Lorenzo Lamas (86 mins) 22:30 Cops (1989) - action starring Lou Ferrigno as a brain-damaged Vietnam vet with a taste for the dangerous of sport cage-busting (96 mins) 00:15 Back Stab (1990) - suspense movie about an architect 1:45 The Opposite Sex (1990) (rpt)

CHILDREN (6)

6:30 Cartoons 7:30 Surprise Garden 8:30 Little Monsters 9:10 Casper and Friends 9:30 Mighty Mouse 10:05 Mighty Max 10:35 Power Rangers 11:05 Saved by the Bell 11:35 Looney Tunes 12:05 Looney Tunes 12:35 Heckel and Jekel 13:30 Hugo 14:00 Surprise Garden 15:00 Little Monsters 15:40 Casper and Friends 16:00 Mighty Mouse 16:30 Power Rangers 17:00 Saved by the Bell 17:30 My Two

DADE 18:00 Lois and Clark 19:00 Hugo

19:30 Three's Company 20:00 Married with Children 20:30 Perfect Strangers 20:55 Step by Step 21:20 Cheers 21:45 Clips

24 SECOND SHOWING (6)

22:00 Life is Sweet (1991) - Bittersweet slice-of-life comedy about family dynamics during the Thatcher era. Directed by Mike Leigh, starring Alison Steadman, Jim Broadbent, Jane Horrocks and Stephen Rea (102 mins) 23:50 Nickelodeon (1978) - Peter Bogdanovich directs this nostalgic comedy about the beginnings of movie-making. Starring Ryan O'Neal, Tatum O'Neal, Burt Reynolds, Brian Keith and John Ritter (116 mins)

DISCOVERY (8)

8:00 Open University: History 12:00 Rediscovering America 13:00 Fences 14:00 Open University 16:00 Rediscovering America 17:00 Fences 18:00 Open University 20:00 Secret Life of the Office 20:35 In Search Of... 21:00 The Nature of Things 22:00 Special Forces 22:30 Fields of Armor 23:00 Secret Life of the Office 23:30 In Search Of... 00:00 Open University

ITV 3 (33)

17:00 Cartoons 17:30 Sage of the Ages 18:30 Open Studio (in Arabic) 19:00 News in Arabic 19:30 Art Magazine 20:00 Doctors' Talk 20:30 The Savage We Loved 21:00 Mabet 22:00 Weekly Column (rpt)

ETV 2 (23)

15:30 Hey Dad 16:00 Nature - documentary 18:00 Keep Fit 18:15 Neon Rider 19:00 Current affairs for children 19:30 Family Relations 20:00 A New Evening with Russian subtitles 20:30 Hey Dad 21:00 The World - a TV history 21:30 Goya - series on the 18th-century Spanish artist

SUPER CHANNEL

6:00 FT Report 6:15 Wall Street 6:30 NBC News 7:00 ITN News 7:15 NBC News 7:30 NBC News 7:45 NBC News 8:00 Today featuring ITN World News and FT Business 10:00 Super Show 11:00 European Money Wheel 15:00 US Money Wheel 18:30 FT Business Tonight 18:40 ITN News 19:30 US Money Wheel 20:30 The Tonight Show with Jay Leno 00:00 Super-sports 1:00 FT Business Tonight 1:30 NBC News

STAR PLUS

6:00 Beverly Hillsbillies 6:30 French Cuisine 7:00 Entertainment Tonight 7:30 Donahue 8:30 Santa Barbara 9:30 The Bold and the Beautiful 10:00 Oprah Winfrey 11:00 Remington Steele 12:00 French Cuisine 12:30 El TV 13:00 Small Wonder 13:30 Star Trek 14:30 Batman 15:00 Home and Away 15:30 Entertainment Tonight 16:00 M*A*S*H 16:30 Flying Doctors 17:30 The Extraneous 18:00 The Bold and the Beautiful 19:00 Santa Barbara 20:00 Hard Copy 20:30 Baywatch 21:30 Mists of Science

CINEMA

JERUSALEM

CINEMA THEATRE CINE Angelica 5 * Sweet Hours 7 * Cria Cuervos 7:30 * Desperado 9:30 * Positivos 9:30 G.G. Gil Jerusalem Mall (Mall) 8:00 8:40 9:00 9:40 10:00 10:40 11:00 11:40 12:00 12:40 13:00 13:40 14:00 14:40 15:00 15:40 16:00 16:40 17:00 17:40 18:00 18:40 19:00 19:40 20:00 20:40 21:00 21:40 22:00 22:40 23:00 23:40 24:00 24:40 25:00 25:40 26:00 26:40 27:00 27:40 28:00 28:40 29:00 29:40 30:00 30:40 31:00 31:40 32:00 32:40 33:00 33:40 34:00 34:40 35:00 35:40 36:00 36:40 37:00 37:40 38:00 38:40 39:00 39:40 40:00 40:40 41:00 41:40 42:00 42:40 43:00 43:40 44:00 44:40 45:00 45:40 46:00 46:40 47:00 47:40 48:00 48:40 49:00 49:40 50:00 50:40 51:00 51:40 52:00 52:40 53:00 53:40 54:00 54:40 55:00 55:40 56:00 56:40 57:00 57:40 58:00 58:40 59:00 59:40 60:00 60:40 61:00 61:40 62:00 62:40 63:00 63:40 64:00 64:40 65:00 65:40 66:00 66:40 67:00 67:40 68:00 68:40 69:00 69:40 70:00 70:40 71:00 71:40 72:00 72:40 73:00 73:40 74:00 74:40 75:00 75:40 76:00 76:40 77:00 77:40 78:00 78:40 79:00 79:40 80:00 80:40 81:00 81:40 82:00 82:40 83:00 83:40 84:00 84:40 85:00 85:40 86:00 86:40 87:00 87:40 88:00 88:40 89:00 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